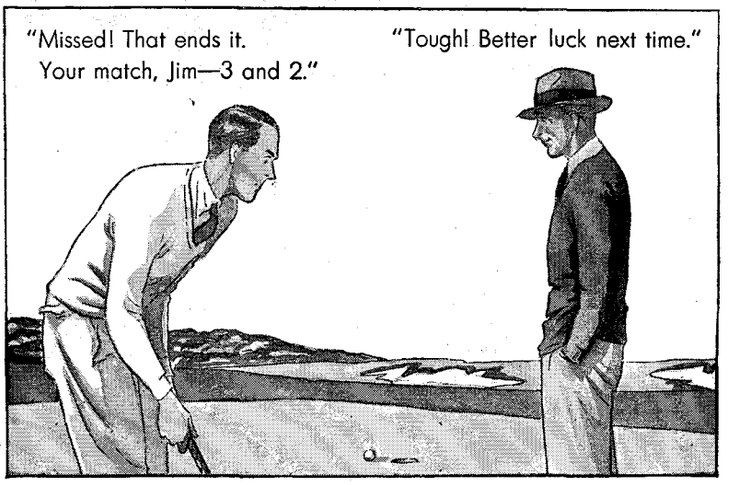
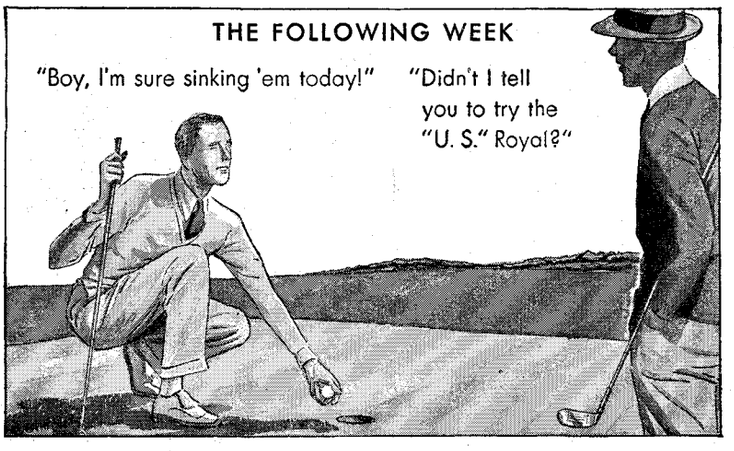
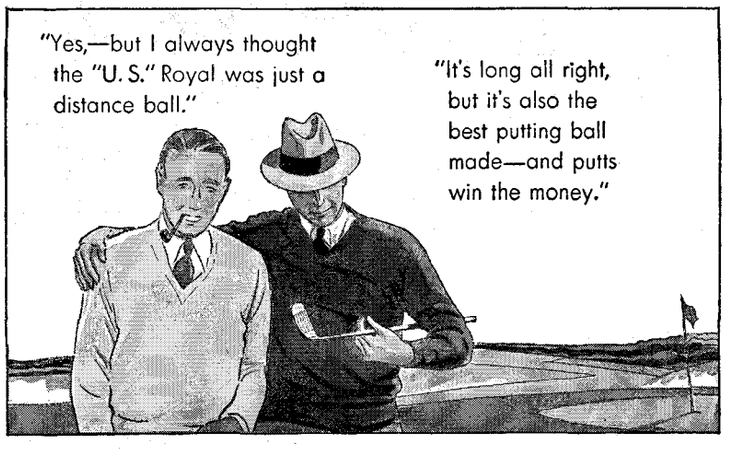
BILL BETTERS HIS PUTTING






"Yes,—but I always thought the "U. S." Royal was just a distance ball."
"It's long all right, but it's also the best putting ball made—and putts win the money."

"U. S." ROYAL—For Distance . . . . 75c each—3 for $2.
"U. S." PRO ROYAL—For Super-Distance. 75c each—3 for $2.
"U. S." QUEEN ROYAL—For Women . 75c each—3 for $2.
"U. S." 444—For Toughness . . . . 75c each—3 for $2.
"U. S." FAIRWAY . . . Largest-selling of all 50c golf balls.
"U. S." NOBBY . 3 really good balls for only $1—or 35c each.
"U. S." TIGER—For Practice . . Its price is surprisingly low.

"U. S." TRUE CENTER Golf Balls

A PRODUCT OF THE UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY

CONTENTS

THE LITERARY DIGEST
for JUNE 11, 1932

VOLUME 113 NUMBER 11

Published at 354-360 Fourth Avenue New York

TOPICS OF THE DAY

The Last Act in the Budget-Balancing Drama . 5
Borrowers Wanted 7
"On to Washington" With the Bonus Hikers . 8
Verdict of the Nation's Press on Mayor Walker 9
Connecticut's Sweat-shop Curse 10
Topics in Brief 11

FOREIGN COMMENT

Why Germany Alarms Europe 12
The "Three Curses" of World Politics 13
The Gorguloff Mystery 14

LETTERS AND ART

On With the Dance! 15
When the World Speaks English 16
Through the Box-Office Window 16
"Charwoman" of the Abbey Theater 17
"Crowned" in Place of His Mother 17
The Cover 17

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

Mrs. Grundy's Cocktail 18
"The Accursed Hunger for Gold" 19
It's an Ill Wind 20

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Limits of Airplane Speed 25
Cured or Not Cured? 25
An All-Electric House 26
Earthquake Chances 26
Fighting Our Inferiority Complex 28
Decayed Teeth 28
Speeding the Race-Horse Electrically 28

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Chicago's Double-Decker Conventions 30
Yale Goes Out of the Football Show Business 34
The Latest Celestial Visitor 35
A British Rival for Blazin' Ben 36
Mascots Big and Little to Bring Collegians Luck 37

CURRENT POETRY

One Way of Love 38
Undevout Astronomers 38
Hellas Again 39

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

Why This Depression Seems "Worse" 40
How the Cities Are Saving 41
Pensioning as an Insurance Proposition . . . 42

MISCELLANEOUS

The Spice of Life 44

Information for Subscribers

TERMS: $4.00 a year, in advance; $2.00, six months; 10 cents a copy; Canada, $6.60 a year; $3.30, six months; 15 cents a copy; other foreign countries, $5.00 a year.

Semiannual Indexes will be sent free to subscribers who apply for them.

Instructions for *renewal*, *discontinuance* or *change of address* should be sent two weeks before the date they are to go into effect. Both old and new addresses must always be given.

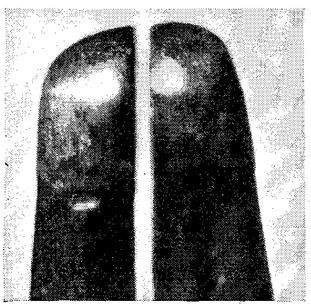
THE LITERARY DIGEST is published weekly by Funk & Wagnalls Company, WILFRED J. FUNK, *President*; ROBERT J. CUDDIHY, *Vice-President and Treasurer*; WILLIAM NEISEL, *Secretary*, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y. London Office, 14 Salisbury Square. Printed in the U. S. A. Entered as second-class matter, March 24, 1890, at the Post-Office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879. Entered as second-class matter at the Post-Office Department, Ottawa, Canada.

THE LITERARY DIGEST title is registered in U. S. Patent Office, and in Foreign Countries. PUBLIC OPINION, New York, and CURRENT OPINION, New York, combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST. (Titles registered in U. S. Patent Office.)

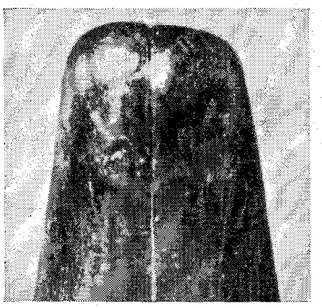
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Waterman's

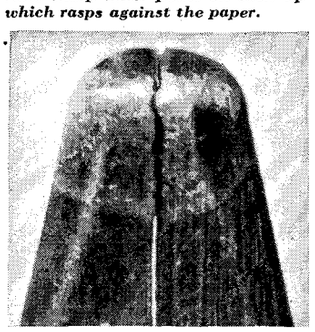
made this MICROSCOPE TEST for you



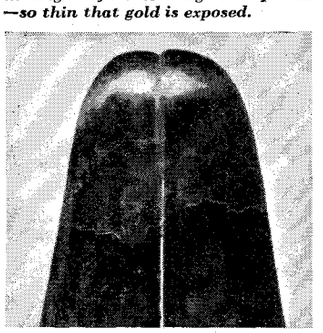
Other Make No. 1—*Right hand point longer and narrower than left. Tips not symmetrically ground. Note sharp inner point on each tip which rasps against the paper.*



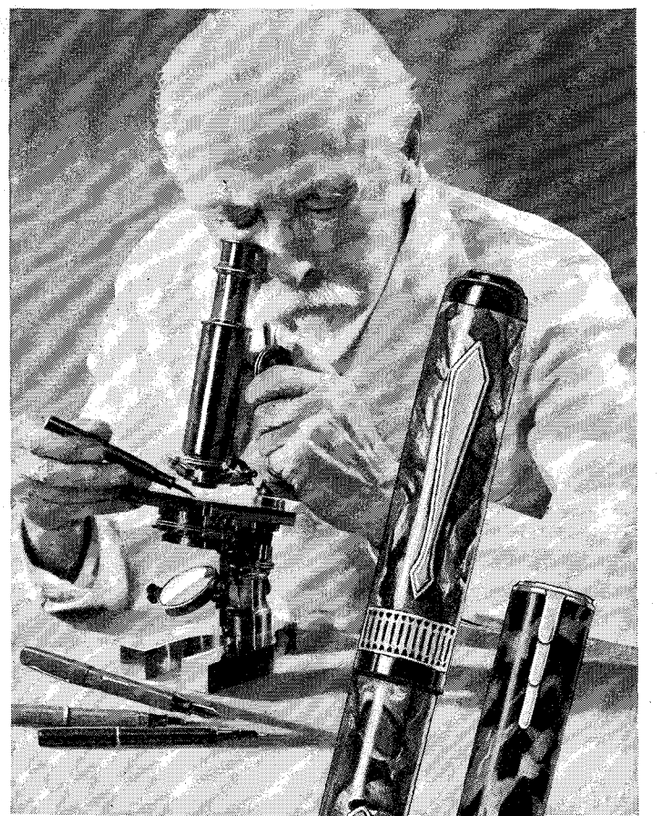
Other Make No. 2—*One point is flatter than the other. Tips are not symmetrically ground. The iridium writing surface is rough and pitted —so thin that gold is exposed.*



Other Make No. 3—*Jagged ink channel which causes interrupted ink flow . . . irregularly ground tips . . . flat sides of pen end in ridges on the rough writing surface.*



Waterman's—*Note symmetry of points . . . perfect roundness of each tip . . . mirror-smoothness of writing surface . . . clean cut ink channel . . . large area of thick iridium.*



TO PROVE Waterman's incomparable writing smoothness to those who have *never tried* this world's finest writing instrument, we engaged a laboratory to buy various makes of pens and photograph their points under a powerful microscope. The camera revealed evidence that speaks for itself!

On the tiny surface of a pen point, the smallest flaw makes a writing difference, even when the point is new. With continued use minute flaws, quite naturally, become accentuated and the point more and more unsatisfactory.

The pen point photos (of the underside or writing surface) show that only the Waterman's point is mirror-smooth, *perfectly* rounded, in *perfect* alignment, and with iridium so thick that enduring satisfaction is *certain*.

Any store will gladly let you write with Waterman's before you buy! Your fingers will instantly confirm the evidence of the microscope . . . *the incomparable writing smoothness of the Waterman's point!* And furthermore, in a Waterman's you can easily and quickly obtain a pen point to exactly suit your style of handwriting.

L. E. Waterman Company
191 Broadway, New York • 129 South State Street, Chicago
40 School Street, Boston • 609 Market Street, San Francisco
263 St. James Street, Montreal, Canada

WATERMAN'S · · PENS · · PENCILS · · INKS

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"Is It Safe to Leave Children Alone in the House?"

MANY a parent asks that question, often finding it inconvenient to remain at home or difficult to find someone to act as guardian.

But countless homes have been totally destroyed by fire while children were left alone in them, and the parents have returned to find practically all their possessions reduced to ashes, while in a large proportion of cases the children themselves have been seriously if not fatally burned.

Records kept by the National Fire Protection Association show that the deaths by fire of 18 children during a recent period of six months were all primarily due to the children being left alone in their homes.

The mother who refuses to leave her small children alone in the house for even a short time may seem overconscientious to her friends and neighbors, but she is following the safer procedure. The preservation of life and property calls for observance of the rules of fire prevention.

* * *

North America Agents invite consultation on all phases of fire hazards. They are listed in Telephone Classified Directories under the heading . . . Insurance Company of North America.

The Oldest American Fire and Marine Insurance Company . . . Founded 1792

Assets, $74,999,662. Losses paid since organization, $382,119,855.

"The White Fireman in the Home" is a little book that the Insurance Company of North America will be glad to send you, gratis. By observing the precautions it gives, you may prevent loss of life and destruction of your property. Address: North America, 1600 Arch St., Philadelphia.

Insurance Company of North America

PHILADELPHIA

and its affiliated companies write practically every form of insurance except life.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Literary Digest

NEW YORK, JUNE 11, 1932

TOPICS OF THE DAY

The Last Act in the Budget-Balancing Drama

IT WAS A STILL, SMALL VOICE that Senators could hardly hear.

They leaned forward in their seats and cupped their ears to catch the words which President Hoover droned out in his characteristic low-pitched monotone.

It was tame oratory and an impassive audience, but there was something dramatic in the intrusion of the Presidential personality into the final deliberations of the Senate on the budget-balancing program. A last-minute effort to insert the manufacturers' tax—commonly called the sales tax—into the revenue bill was known to be headed for failure. Then, shortly before noon on June 1, it was learned that the President was coming to address the Senate in person. He explained his appearance by beginning: "An emergency has developed."

The 1932 Campaign Is On!

—Berryman in the Washington "Star."

Congress was quite aware of the emergency. Urgent demands from the whole country for speedy balancing of the budget, grave consideration of dropping values in the world's commodities and securities markets, a desire to finish work before the Chicago political conventions, had all helped to throw the Senate lawmaking machinery into high gear. And the Senate revenue bill was in such shape that by holding a night's session the Senators were able to complete it by midnight, twelve hours after the President's appearance on the Senatorial rostrum.

As to the Senate tax bill itself, the prevailing sentiment seems to be that while nobody likes all of it, it is better to have some actual attempt to balance the budget than to have Congress remain in session indefinitely in a vain attempt to polish a tax measure into perfection by dint of infinite debate.

MR. HOOVER'S personal appeal naturally wins him high praise in the columns of Republican papers. Never, says the Boston *Herald*, has a President been more representative of the people than was President Hoover, when haggard from a sleepless night and a five-o'clock rising, he spoke directly to ninety-six Senators while "indirectly talking to and for 120,000,000 harassed Americans, and expressing their hope and their desperate fears." In *The Herald's* opinion President Hoover in doing "everything in his power to safeguard the national integrity has gone as far as any President since Lincoln." And the Troy *Record* (Rep.) ties up with its praise of the President a denunciation of Congress: "The incapacity, the inefficiency, the individual and sectional selfishness, the menacing procrastination and the flouting of the national welfare by both branches of Congress, and by the Senate in particular, have been and are inexcusable, and unwarranted from the view-point of the citizenry irrespective of political affiliations."

On the Pacific coast the Republican Los Angeles *Times* and San Francisco *Chronicle* agree that President Hoover has the country behind him. The Denver *Post* (Ind.) finds our economic crisis "bringing out in President Hoover the aggressive leadership which his political enemies have charged he does not possess." And in the Middle West the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Ind.) calls the Presidential appeal "timely and impressive," while the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Ind. Dem.) says we see here "in action the President at his best—a determined executive ready to carry the fight to the enemy."

AND yet while we are about it, we are bound to notice that critical voices have not been silent.

For instance, in Washington Democrats profess surprize that the President should try to take the credit for a budget-balancing performance that was already well under way. As one correspondent puts it, they claim he deliberately "stole the show." President Hoover's "Paul Revere Ride," says Democratic Senator Pat Harrison, of Mississippi, "did not hasten in the slightest the consideration and completion of the revenue bill."

And looking at it from another angle, it does seem to the Boston *Post* (Dem.) "as tho the Administration must share a part of the blame for the delay." The President's appeal "should have been made long ago," declares the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.), and the Democratic Galveston *News* puts it in this way:

"President Hoover's surprize address to the Senate suggests an engineer who rushes to strengthen a dam after the flood waters are breaking through. It is to be feared the damage from the Administration's timid, vacillating leadership in fiscal matters already has been done."

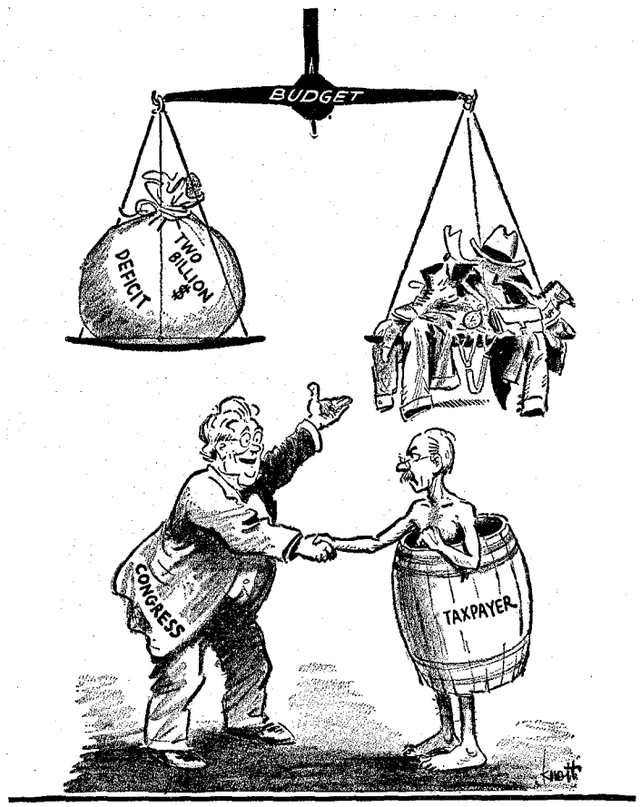
THE very general editorial cry for speed in enacting the necessary economy, taxation and relief measures has been so well answered by the rush with which Congress is now working that it is hardly necessary to quote any particular editorials on it.

But, perhaps, it may be well to recall just what the President did say on the morning of June 1, after he had, in the words of Mr. Fleming of the Baltimore *Sun*, "laid his manuscript on an improvised reading desk and twiddled his thumbs with obvious nervousness." He began with those already quoted words about

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the emergency, and then—with no microphone present to pass the President's words on to a listening nation, and no camera to catch his expression as he spoke—he tried to impress upon the minds of his hearers the way in which foreigners have been exaggerating doubts and fears about our ability to balance the national budget. Such doubts and fears have brought about the "runs" on the dollar, and the feeling abroad tends to increase the strain at home. These the President set down as the three major duties of Congress in the emergency:

"1. Drastic reduction of expenditures;
"2. Passage of adequate revenue legislation, the combination



"There! That Balances It!"
—Knott in the Dallas "News."

of which with reductions will unquestionably beyond all manner of doubt declare to the world the balancing of the Federal budget and the stabilizing of the American dollar;

"3. Passage of adequate relief legislation to assure the country against distress and to aid in employment."

TURNING to the sales tax, the President said that he had "come to favor an extension for a limited period of the many special excise taxes to a more general manufacturers' excise tax."

The President again explained his relief ideas with an emphasis on providing funds for income-producing projects, and repeating his objections to what he calls "pork barrel" implications of Speaker Garner's public-works plan he concluded:

"The natural wealth of this country is unimpaired, and the inherent abilities of our people to meet their problems are being strained by failure of the Government to act.

"Time is of the essence. Every day's delay makes new wounds and extends them.

"In your hands at this moment is the answer to the question whether democracy has the capacity to act speedily enough to save itself in emergency."

THE situation which caused the President to act is little understood, in the opinion of that veteran newspaper correspondent, Mark Sullivan, who says in the New York *Herald Tribune:*

"Europe has concluded that Congress never will balance the budget. Europe is hysterical about things like this.

"Europe remembers what happened to the German mark and the French franc, and even recently to a slighter extent, the British pound. Europe thinks something like this is going to happen to the American dollar. We may know this is fantastic, but Europe doesn't know it.

"Europe's fear about the American dollar is retarding recovery from depression in Des Moines, Iowa; Decatur, Illinois, Watertown, New York, and every other American city and town.

"The only remedy is to rid Europe of its fears. The way to do that is to convince Europe that the American dollar and the American Government's promise to pay are going to be kept sound. The way to do that is to balance the budget.

"It is impossible to doubt that ultimately Congress will do the needed thing. To assume otherwise would assume pretty serious trouble ahead. Congress will only act, however, if there is sufficient pressure of public opinion. Lacking pressure from the country as a whole, Congress will continue to obey organized minorities who resist economies. It is certain the pressure from the country will come."

OF course, the President's address was not the only major development of the first day of June. For instance, the State Department notified Great Britain of our willingness to participate in a world economic conference, provided reconsideration of debts and reparations be excluded. Speaker Garner appeared before a House committee and advocated his unemployment relief bill in the face of President Hoover's condemnation of it as a gigantic pork barrel.

And as for the actual budget-balancing the Senate proceeded to vote down the sales tax, to insert in the tax bill levies on gasoline and electrical energy, and to collect an additional $70,000,000 from incomes by pushing rates up to the 1922 level. Then there was tacked on an amendment putting a 100 per cent. tax on incomes resulting from violation of State or Federal law—what might be termed an attempt to realize on the wages of sin. By 72 to 11 the $1,115,000,000 tax bill was adopted by the Senate and sent on to conference committee with the hope that an agreement can be reached and a measure sent to the President for signature before the meeting of the Republican National Convention next Tuesday, or perhaps, even before this meets the reader's eye. At the same time a bill cutting down national expenditures by $238,000,000—mostly by a 10 per cent. cut in Federal salaries—was started along the same road when reported by the Senate appropriation committee. Behind these and the regular appropriation bills, there was waiting, in the words of an Associated Press correspondent, "the still more controversial and dynamic issue of unemployment relief—universally desired, but burdened by a deep cleavage between the Administration and a large part of the membership in both Houses over an expanded program of public works, backed by new bond issues."

IN view of the rapid-fire changes now being made in all these budget-balancing and relief measures, it is hardly worth while to call attention to any of the various specific items in the Senate bill. As the New York *Times* sums it up, the bill carries "as its main structure a substantial increase in income taxes and in postage rates, supplemented by a group of miscellaneous taxes and special excises and administrative changes intended largely to plug up possible leaks in the present taxing system."

There is hope for an early agreement, as a United Press correspondent sees it, in that both Houses of Congress are agreed on the principles of taxation to be used. And yet, as the New York *Journal of Commerce* notes, "there will have to be give and take on the part of both Houses, for the House of Representatives is determined not to accept the Senate bill intact."

The whole program can easily be concluded before the Republican Convention which meets next week, declares the Chicago *Daily News*, "if Senators and Congressmen will forswear partizanship, and think only of their country; adjournment of Congress under such auspices would be the signal for a swift return of public confidence, and until confidence is restored, every effort to help the economic situation is futile."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Borrowers Wanted

"THE MOST SIGNIFICANT STEP since the beginning of the depression."

Thus the Philadelphia *Inquirer* hails the formation of a powerful financial coalition in New York City to break the "credit jam."

While our banks bulge with money, our industry stagnates and the economic blight continues.

Borrowers are needed, we are told. And it is to promote borrowing, to make effective the credit-expansion program of the Federal Reserve system, that George L. Harrison, Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, appoints a committee of twelve bankers and industrialists headed by Owen D. Young.

"Much gratified" at this action to translate the credit facilities of the Federal Reserve banks and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation "into industry, employment, and agriculture," President Hoover expresses hope that similar steps will be taken in the other reserve districts.

Just what is the situation? "It seems," explains Ralph Hendershot, financial editor of the New York *World-Telegram*, "that the pipe lines of credit were stopt, and that is where the new group of bankers and business men come in. They are to be the plumbers."

"For the first time since the depression began," points out the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, "the financial and industrial leadership of the nation is being mobilized to combat it." Confidently, this paper adds:

"There is good reason to believe that it will succeed in turning the tide of deflation and in putting idle resources both of labor and capital back to work."

And that is how many other papers feel about it. This, they say, is a distinctly encouraging step.

But not all agree. Some editors are skeptical; others have no faith whatever in the move. For instance, *The Nation* (New York) says that—

"*The Nation* would be the last to disparage any plan that really promised to bring industrial revival, but it can only see in this latest committee one more of the Administration's typical efforts to bully the country back into confidence.

"Confidence is not to be had by this obsessive attention to symptoms, nor is it likely to be inspired by the same bankers and industrialists who bear so heavy a load of the responsibility for our present plight."

FOR a better understanding of the problem, the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* tells us that:

"Two major difficulties are to be overcome, or rather two expressions of the same difficulty, the caution of the banks in the extension of credits, and the caution of industry in utilizing credit, both held in check by fear.

"The banks are concerned in conserving their resources and protecting their depositors. They hesitate to loan money on anything but readily convertible collateral, and in these days of depreciating values are exceedingly careful that they have ample margin even in that.

"The uncertainty of the situation holds back effort on the part of industry. Yet there is abundant capital and overwhelming need for its use. How is that paralysis of circulation to be broken and the current of industry stirred to life? This is the problem of the committee, and will be the problem of the similar committees that will doubtless be created in other Federal Reserve districts."

"Two of the main objects in view," adds the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, already quoted, "are the financing of home-building and aid on farm loans. The time is surely ripe for such investments. With labor and materials cheaper now than for many decades, there is an incentive to build and to manufacture such as may not come again in a long while." And this paper concludes:

"With the available idle money at work, it should be only a question of time before we have large numbers of idle men at work."

"WHETHER a reluctance to borrow or a refusal to lend is the dam that is holding credit back from business," remarks the St. Paul *Dispatch*, "this committee should be able to help break the jam."

But not everybody has confidence in these leaders, it seems. Criticizing the big bankers who "made millions in commissions from the floating of foreign loans, bonds now worthless," the Mandan (N. D.) *Daily Pioneer* says that while not all members of the Young committee "abused the confidence reposed

The Hypnotist

—Marcus in "Forbes."

in them," nevertheless "the greater number represent a class who have not felt the stress of the depression." And—

"Let Mr. Harrison dissolve his committee, and let us have a new deal all around. Dispense with the heads of the big corporations in this matter of restoring confidence, for the bigger the corporation the farther removed is its head from the distressing problems that confront the average business man.

"The beginning of the end of this depression will come when the millions in the smaller communities and on the farms, in the smaller industrial centers and in the more modest walks of life are inspired with confidence.

"And the leaven of confidence is going to work from the bottom up."

THE membership of the Young committee, as announced by Mr. Harrison, is:

"Owen D. Young, chairman, General Electric Company, chairman; Mortimer N. Buckner, chairman, New York Trust Company; Floyd L. Carlisle, chairman, Consolidated Gas Company; Walter S. Gifford, president, American Telephone and Telegraph Company; Charles E. Mitchell, chairman, National City Bank; William C. Potter, president, Guaranty Trust Company; Jackson E. Reynolds, president, First National Bank; Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., president, General Motors Corporation; Walter C. Teagle, president, Standard Oil Company of New Jersey; A. A. Tilney, chairman, Bankers Trust Company Albert H. Wiggin, chairman of governing board, Chase National Bank; Clarence M. Woolley, chairman, American Radiator and Standard Sanitary Corporation."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"On to Washington" With the Bonus Hikers

MULLIGAN, BREAD, AND COFFEE—coffee, bread, and beans—so it goes, *ringing the changes.*

Three times a day on the road to Washington, when the people are kind, as they have been hitherto, and three times a day in Washington itself.

Men must eat, Washington argues. Somebody must feed them, even at a time when producing mulligan for a thousand or more men is harder than pulling rabbits out of a silk hat.

And yet the general opinion seems to be that these gaunt, travel-stained veterans have created a most embarrassing situation for Congress by hitch-hiking from the ends of the land to the national capital, under circumstances of piercing publicity—incidentally kidnaping a freight-train for a few hours while passing through Illinois—to make a seemingly impossible demand upon the nation.

Keystone

"Chow Call" for Bonus Hikers Camping in Washington

Two billion dollars for ex-service men—immediately—in cash!

Nice news for a distracted Congress!

Rolling-kitchens and bed-sacks from the War Department for veterans barracked in vacant stores and a garage. Talk of pup-tents in open spaces near Bolling Field. "Bonus Camp."

One contingent all the way from Portland, Oregon, with the help of motor-trucks lent by the Governors of various States. Other contingents reported "on the road" from New Orleans, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Albany, El Paso, and away off in Nevada, "waiting for a train over the desert."

"Isn't there some way of turning them back?" twitters Washington.

BUT who shall turn them back? State authorities so far have shown themselves only too glad to help them on their way, with mulligan and motor-trucks.

Brig.-Gen. Pelham D. Glassford, head of the District of Columbia police, has written letters to many Governors, relates the Washington *Herald*, "requesting them to do all in their power to stop the invasion." Nevertheless, it is added, plans go forward for receiving new groups reported en route. And *The Herald* gives us this further news:

"Invading Capitol Hill for the first time yesterday, more than a score of the bonus expeditionary forces encamped here buttonholed fifty Representatives from New York, Pennsylvania, and Illinois.

"The veterans' campaign was described by Representative Henry T. Rainey, Democratic House leader, as 'useless.' He added:

"'It is too bad these men were not advised against this useless journey. There isn't a chance for the bonus. If the bill passes, it will be vetoed. It can't get a two-thirds vote to pass over a veto. I never heard of a more useless trip than this being made to Washington.'

"A veteran is to be assigned to meet each Congressman personally and plead with him for a vote on bonus legislation."

THE encamped veterans are "*maintaining strict discipline,*" according to the Washington *News*. Thus:

"They have their own kitchen-police, clean-up squads, and patrols. Reveille sounds at 6 A. M. and taps at midnight. Those who do not obey are subject to expulsion.

"Two purported Communists who were distributing literature in the billets of the Oregon veterans were convicted by a 'kangaroo court-martial' and sentenced to ten lashes with a strap. Punishment was promptly administered and the agitators were sent on their way."

The Washington *Evening Star* adds to its account of the same incident:

"This action followed the seizure by police of a Communist bulletin calling on all veterans to unite and fight for payment of their 'back wages'—the bonus. General Glassford, apprised of the action of the men, exprest confidence they could 'take care of themselves' and keep Communist agitators out of their ranks. He said he never saw a more orderly band of men.

"The police chief is holding over the heads of the 1,500 men now in town a 'club' in the form of a forty-eight-hour evacuation order. He explained to-day that as long as food and money hold out he will not invoke the evacuation order, but will withhold it until conditions become necessary to warrant ridding the city of the 'non-paying guests.'"

A bitter view of the bonus invasion is thus voiced by the Washington *Post:*

"Responsibility rests squarely on the shoulders of demagogs who have led veterans to believe that if they howled loud enough Congress would pass the bonus measure. This is a most despicable example of playing politics with human misery."

LOOKING at the invasion in an ironic spirit, it may be viewed as a pretty piece of retribution visited upon a laggard Congress. Such, at least, is the New York *Sun's* point of view. Thus:

"To exclude law-observing citizens *en masse* from the seat of the Federal Government is something Congressmen can not think of without trembling; but if they succor the hungry and homeless who march into the District, they will be called on to succor the hungry and homeless too lazy, too infirm, too unenterprising to move to the banks of the Potomac.

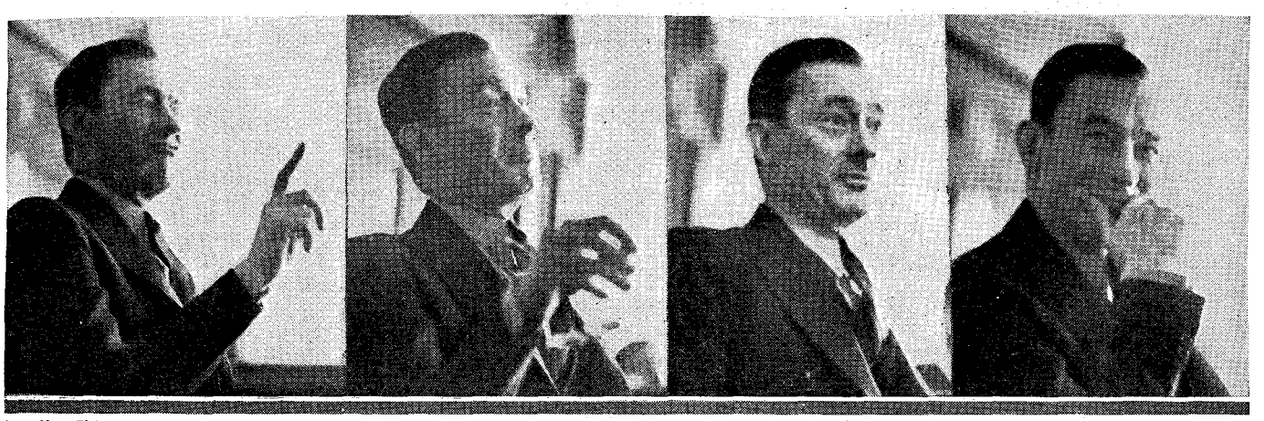
"The situation is perplexing; it would not have arisen if Congress had legislated as to the depression with reasonable expedition."

The invaders get their share of scolding and ridicule. The Indianapolis *Star* calls them a "1932 model of the Coxey's army of the early nineties." But they also receive some kindly words and a little downright championship. Thus, the St. Louis *Star*, after quoting a fulmination of the Chicago *Tribune*, observes:

"If these men represent the nucleus of a destructive mob, the mob of which they are a nucleus includes about half the population of the United States. The sympathy they have received from people along the way has not been exprest in riotous demonstrations, but in cheers, good wishes, and gifts of food.

"There is only one issue in the United States to-day—the plight of the unemployed. It can't be dealt with by the National Guard."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Acme News Pictures

The Moods of a Mayor "Wisecracking" Under Fire—James J. Walker on the Stand

Verdict of the Nation's Press on Mayor Walker

DOWN FROM THE WITNESS STAND steps the trim and jaunty Mayor James J. Walker of New York, at the end of a terrific, two-day "battle for his political life."

Will he keep it?

To the nation that question is of great interest because of the possible effect of the answer upon national matters.

What will Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt do about the Walker case?

If he removes the Mayor, we read, he will lose Tammany support, and may, consequently, lose the Democratic Presidential nomination; or, if he gets it, the election.

On the other hand, if he fails to remove the Mayor, he may lose the nomination or the election through the opposition of Tammany-haters, who will accuse him of "working" with the Tiger.

Across the country runs a rumble of speculation and debate as the editors size up the testimony given by Mayor Walker in his stinging battle of wits with Samuel Seabury, pink-faced, silver-haired counsel to the Hofstadter Legislative Committee, which for months has been investigating New York City.

Called to give account of his stewardship of America's metropolis, the Mayor retorted to the patient questions of the dignified Seabury with a shower of "wisecracks" which made even his critics admit that he carried off honors for nimble wit, and staged "a good show."

And a show it seemed to be, according to press accounts. Dramatic moments were plentiful. With every inch of the courtroom filled, while thousands milled in the streets outside; with the crowd cheering the defiant Walker when he shook his finger under Seabury's nose or drove home a witticism; with Democratic members of the committee bursting into thunderous protests while the perspiring chairman hammered with the gavel—all this gave a theatrical touch to the proceedings.

BUT what do the press of the nation think of this exhibition?

As a fair example of what is said by dozens of papers in all parts of the country, we quote the Newark *Evening News:*

"Judge Seabury did not prove Walker took crooked money. He did prove Walker took easy money.

"That is not crooked, and it is most certainly not the conduct of a scrupulous trustee.

"He has exposed the rotten streak in American politics—easy money and the easy conscience."

This note runs through the great mass of comment. It springs largely from a part of the Mayor's testimony which is summarized thus by the New York *Herald Tribune:*

"Mayor Walker, with no investment, shared a joint bank account, based on stock trading, with Paul Block, newspaper publisher. The account, from February, 1927, to August, 1929, yielded $246,692.76 as the Mayor's half of the profits. The Mayor took the money in cash, and deposited it in a safe at home —'not a tin box,' he emphasized. He and his wife 'just spent it.'"

ANOTHER angle of the testimony which engages the attention of editors has to do with the activities of Russell T. Sherwood, who, Seabury sought to show, was the Mayor's fiscal agent—which Walker emphatically denied. Sherwood disappeared months ago, and a $50,000 fine was imposed for his failure to answer the committee's subpena.

Part of Sherwood's financial transactions, compiled by *The Herald Tribune* from testimony, follows:

"Sherwood withdrew $263,838.36 in cash from the Hornblower & Weeks account on August 9, 1927, the same day that an Equitable bus officer said he bought Mr. Walker a $10,000 letter of credit to take with him on his trip to Europe the next day.

"Sherwood, from January 1, 1926, when Mayor Walker took office, to August 5, 1931, when he himself disappeared, deposited in four banks and in six brokerage accounts, and in letters of credit and purchase of securities, a total of $700,225.52, of which $472,094.69 was in cash. These deposits do not include the $263,838 secret account, which would make a total of $964,063.

"Sherwood, until he obtained a $10,000 bank job in January, 1930, was a $3,000-a-year accountant living in a modest home at Suffern, New York. Only a few odd thousands have been discovered among his effects to meet payment of his $50,000 fine. Mayor Walker disowned Sherwood as his authorized agent."

SOME of the Mayor's testimony, we read, was at direct variance with that of other witnesses. Listing the chief points raised against him, and the Mayor's explanation on the stand, the New York *Times* gives us this summary:

"Evidence that he accepted $26,535.51 in bonds from J. A. Sisto, a taxicab financier, as his part of the profits in a stock deal in which the Mayor had not invested.

"Mr. Walker admitted receiving the bonds, declared that while he did not invest, he would have made good any loss, and said his veto of a bill which would have brought a fortune to the company in which Mr. Sisto was interested should remove any suspicion of bribery.

"Evidence that J. Allan Smith, a promoter of the Equitable Coach Company, bought the $10,000 letter of credit which the Mayor took to Europe in 1927, and that Smith made good a $3,000 overdraft.

"Mr. Walker said that Smith was merely the agent who bought the letter with money supplied by the Mayor and his friends. Mr. Walker did not know why the bus employee made good the overdraft.

"Evidence that Mr. Walker's funds were commingled with those of Russell T. Sherwood, missing witness.

"Mr. Walker denied responsibility for Sherwood's disappearance, said he had tried to get him back, and explained that the accountant sometimes paid bills for him and for Mrs. Walker,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

with money which the Mayor gave him. He could not account for the presence in Sherwood's records of a $6,000 check, said to be part of William J. Scanlan's commission on a sale of equipment to the city.

"Evidence that State Senator John A. Hastings expected to get a stock interest in the Equitable Coach Company, toward whose application for a franchise Mr. Seabury had pictured the Mayor as partial.

"Mr. Walker declared he hoped the Equitable would bring 'new blood' to the city's transportation and asserted that Hastings had told him its stock would not be watered. Hastings 'knew better' than to ask his support for the company, Mr. Walker said."

Later, Mr. Seabury charged that Mayor Walker had violated the city charter by ownership of ten bonds of a company doing business with the city.

To this the Mayor replied that Mr. Seabury "with malice aforethought" had avoided giving him a chance to clear up this matter when he was on the stand.

TAMMANY is pleased by the Mayor's showing, according to the press, for it feels that Mr. Seabury has failed to make out a case that calls for his removal by the Governor.

But not many editors appear pleased with that showing. And *The Times* says in an editorial that "suspicion has been deepened by the Mayor's attitude and by the acknowledgments which have been wrung from him on the witness stand"—

"He elected to appeal to the applause of the baser sort.

"Apparently, he felt no obligation to satisfy the sober-minded and law-abiding people who make up the strength of this community.

"They certainly are not content with the spectacle of a Mayor who confesses himself to have been so extremely careless about taking money from people having business with the city, and so strangely irregular about keeping large sums of cash in his safe at home, instead of following the usual method of deposits and bank checks.

"There may have been no technical crime in this. It may not be sufficient to warrant Mayor Walker's removal from office.

"But it was morally and politically a high crime and misdemeanor for a public servant in whom the city had so strikingly reposed its confidence thus to abuse the proprieties and disregard the decencies of official life."

What will Governor Roosevelt do when Mr. Seabury lays the charges before him?

"It is hard to see how, consistently with his previous attitude toward the New York City scandals, Governor Roosevelt can escape the duty of removing Walker from the Mayor's office," asserts the Boston *Evening Transcript*.

"The Governor will have to choose," adds the Cleveland *News*, "between the fury of the Tammany tiger and the criticism of a nation which is in no mood to tolerate municipal corruption."

THE Mayor's "evasiveness as to the reasons behind large gifts of money made to him leaves a decidedly bad impression on the country at large," asserts the Norfolk *Ledger-Dispatch*.

"Jimmy Walker," says the Milwaukee *Journal*, "is a symbol of our toleration for low standards in high places."

Tammany's view of the entire city investigation, as exprest by State Senator Dunnigan, member of the Hofstadter committee, is that it is "part of a Republican scheme" to reelect Hoover.

"Washington thought," he says as quoted in the press, "that tossing the name of Tammany throughout the country would reelect Hoover and place a Republican Governor in Albany."

If the Governor should remove Mayor Walker, Senator Dunnigan pointed to the likelihood that Tammany would renominate him, and declared that, in that case, New York would reelect him by a record vote.

One paper which has a good word for the Mayor is the Louisville *Times:*

"There is something persistently fascinating in Mayor Jimmy Walker. Like him or not, believe him worthy of high office, or guilty of high crimes, one can not withhold from a man of his bobolink buoyancy the admiration which is accorded, voluntarily or involuntarily, to those who bear themselves courageously, gayly, in trying situations."

And this is from the Grand Rapids *Herald:*

"Walker is entitled to fair consideration. He is innocent, except as he himself has made admissions, until proved guilty.

"For the sake of representative government in New York City all good citizens will hope that he is innocent of the more serious charges. But to judge him guilty while the charges are unproven would be no more unfair than it is to take the attitude 'Jimmy can do no wrong.'"

Connecticut's Sweat-shop Curse

TEN CENTS IS THE PITIFUL WEEKLY WAGE of a girl apprentice in a Connecticut sweat-shop.

For a dime she works fifty-five hours.

At the end of three weeks, when she has earned thirty cents for 165 hours of work, she may get a regular job—at $3 to $5 a week.

Or she may be discharged.

Revelation of these shocking conditions sends a wave of indignation across the State. Governor Cross and a number of papers unite in a demand that the evil be stamped out.

But how?

Under the present State laws, the Labor Commissioner says he is helpless to act. Until the Legislature meets to change them, officials are trying to hit upon some temporary remedy.

Disclosure of the conditions was made in a dispatch by Boyd Lewis, New Haven correspondent of the United Press, who quotes Joseph M. Tone, Commissioner of Labor and Factory Inspector:

Connecticut girls work fifty-five hours a week for as little as $1.97, to avoid starvation or the streets, the Commissioner said. They labor in shirt factories or needle-lofts. Learners get ten cents.

"New York's rigid labor laws and Connecticut's lax statutes have brought a swarm of fly-by-night manufacturers into the State during the past five years," Mr. Tone said. "We are helpless to act under the present laws."

IT is estimated that there are between 100 and 150 sweat-shops in the State, "at least fifty or sixty located in New Haven."

This "unique distinction" comes as "a distinct shock" to the New Haven *Times*, which says that Tone's revelations—

"Are a challenge to our smugness, and it is our sincere hope that they will jar the legislature into prompt action."

"That sweat-shop wages and hours are rampant in Connecticut is a sad commentary on this day and age," asserts the New Britain *Record*, and the Waterbury *Republican* adds that "it goes without saying that the next Legislature should enact laws to nip this growing industrial evil in the bud."

Vigorous language is used by the New Britain *Herald*—

"What is strongly necessary is to kick them out of the State. The 'work' they give to defenseless women and children is degrading to those who allow themselves to be exploited—even in 'times like these'—and degrading to the communities and the State."

As an immediate remedy, the Hartford *Times* suggests "the weapon of publicity" since "no man likes to be published as a gouger" and "few firms can afford to have the reputation of wickedly cheating their help."

"Private initiative can accomplish something," says the Hartford *Courant*, by "publicity and adequate employment relief."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

TOPICS IN BRIEF

AMERICA'S boom should have been equipped with a parachute.—*Miami Herald.*

IT seems that the crying need of the Democrats is a good referee.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

How can saloons come back if gas stations and drug stores have all the corners?—*Toledo Blade.*

UNEMPLOYMENT seems to be the condition of being unrelated to a public official.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

WHEN your tonsils and teeth are gone, there isn't much else the specialist can pull except your leg.—*Los Angeles Times.*

SAY what you will against politics, but there's less unemployment there than in any other industry.—*Tacoma Ledger.*

IT was necessary to have all those pools in Wall Street in order to catch the poor suckers.—*Ohio State Journal.*

THE reason former men of wealth aren't upheld as wise men any more is because their money has quit talking.—*Wichita Eagle.*

AT last this country has arrived at equal division of capital and labor. Nobody can find any work and nobody has any money.—*Dunbar's Weekly* (*Phœnix*).

GOLFERS used to be out on the course before dawn, to get an early start. When you see them on the course that early these days, they are looking for golf-balls.—*Judge.*

Copyright by NEA

That Little "Forgotten Man"!

—Thiele for the Newspaper Enterprise Association.

IT now appears that Congress was just around the corner when President Hoover predicted a return of prosperity.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

WE don't like jokes about giving this country back to the Indians. The Indians have suffered enough injustice already.—*Dunbar's Weekly* (*Phœnix*).

IF things had gone on the way they were going back in 1929 the nation by now would probably have been full of two-yacht families.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT still insists that we must do something about the forgotten man. How about taking a good memory-school course?—*The New Yorker.*

A "DRINK More Wine" movement is to be launched in Bordeaux. Our thoughts are with the French patriot who already is doing his utmost.—*Detroit News.*

WE are glad to learn that the nation is going to stick to gold, and would give a good deal to know what brand of adhesive paste the nation is using.—*Boston Transcript.*

IT was announced at a recent convention of singing teachers that crooning is hard on the throat, but the trouble is that it isn't hard enough quick enough.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

"WITH a little pluck we can all get along with less," remarks a hard-times optimist. Sure. Just look at what the girls have accomplished with their eyebrows.—*Boston Herald.*

ONLY one paragraph in 21,000,000 has a chance of being reproduced in THE LITERARY DIGEST, says a Florida paper. Well, so long you other 20,999,999.—*Greensboro* (*Ga.*) *Herald-Journal.*

WHAT the gentlemen in Congress appear to need is exercises in reducing.—*Cincinnati Times-Star.*

THE Forgotten Man finds he's remembered regularly the first of every month.—*Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch.*

THE daughters of the last revolution are acting like the mothers of the next one.—*The Jumping Cactus.*

THE atom, if science keeps on splitting it, will soon feel like the Democratic party.—*Buffalo Courier-Express.*

THE first thing to leak out when the depression hit us was the sawdust in the stuffed shirts.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

A TABLOID paper is offering a prize for a word to supplant "tabloid." We submit "blabloid."—*Atlanta Constitution.*

THE difference is not so great as it was between rugged individualism and ragged individualism.—*Springfield Republican.*

A WIFE is never able to understand that when it is too wet for her husband to work the garden it is dry on the golf-links.—*Jackson News.*

THE League of Nations is endeavoring to discover some outrages being committed by nations that won't talk back.—*San Diego Union.*

AT least the big boys have learned that money's power to absorb a business doesn't always provide brains to run it.—*Los Angeles Times.*

ANYWAY, the situation ought to begin to improve as soon as we find out from the graduation speakers just what we ought to do about it.—*Boston Herald.*

THERE is talk in Washington of providing protection for Congressmen against the violence of Reds and bonus-seekers. Why?—*Boston Transcript.*

WE didn't realize jobs were so scarce until we read where a candidate had paid $58,000 just in the hope of getting one for two years.—*Ohio State Journal.*

IF proponents of beer-for-taxation want the feminine support, they'll have to raise their plea to 3 per cent. and then cut it to 2.89.—*Oklahoma City Oklahoman.*

CONGRESSIONAL appropriations are based on the Vermont woman's rhubarb-pie recipe: "Put in all the sugar you dare, and then double it."—*Boston Transcript.*

RECENT disclosures about Wall Street's inside operations suggest that Bishop Cannon wasn't really gambling—he was only giving to the heathen.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

THE effect of modern inventions, Mr. Newton D. Baker said recently, has been "to give mankind a common nervous system." And then to wreck that system.—*Hartford Courant.*

WE see that the famous Coolidge smile—the one that looks as if some one in the vicinity were smoking a wet cigar—has been taken over by John N. Garner.—*Detroit News.*

THE Senate's idea in voting Amelia Earhart the Flying Cross for her great flight over the Atlantic, we take it, was that one good cross deserves another.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

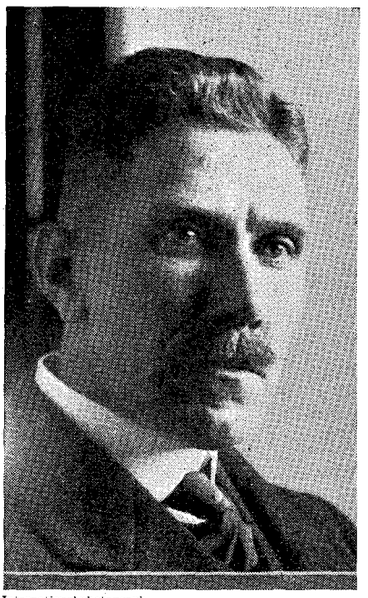
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FOREIGN COMMENT

Why Germany Alarms Europe

THE BRUSK DISMISSAL of Chancellor Heinrich Bruening by President Paul von Hindenburg of Germany, and the President's appointment of Lieut.-Col. Franz von Papen to succeed Bruening, frightens the French, makes some English editors distrustful, and generally alarms Europe on the eve of the Lausanne Reparations Conference scheduled for June 16.

New complications for the Disarmament Conference also are feared, and Geneva press cables hint there is a possibility of its indefinite adjournment.



International photograph

A War-Time Memory

Lieut.-Col. Franz von Papen, Germany's new Chancellor, who, as military attache of the German Embassy at Washington, was expelled from the United States for "improper activities" during the World War.

Most disturbing of all to some foreign editors is the outlook that now Hitler and his National-Socialists are nearer domination of the German Republic than ever.

Berlin dispatches relate that many thousands of them, watching the changing of the guard at the Presidential mansion, acclaimed President von Hindenburg, shouting, "Hail, Hindenburg, who ousted Bruening!" We are told also that the President remained out of sight. Some Nazis accompanied a guard company to the Ministry of Defense across the city, shouting, "Hail Hitler—Germany awake!"

Over and over again the Nazi demonstrators clashed with the police, who used their clubs freely, and once, when stoned, fired into the air, wounding a woman.

Newsboys, it is related, sold the Berlin National Socialist newspaper, *Der Angriff*, as "the new government organ."

THE panic of the French press after the Bruening overthrow is vividly revealed in the Left Wing Paris *Ere Nouvelle*. This newspaper, known as Herriot's mouthpiece, now becomes semi-official. A cabled editorial from it to THE LITERARY DIGEST reads in part:

"Hindenburg has struck. If one observes his movements, if one remarks that his first thought is to turn toward the military chiefs, if one recalls that lately he has appeared to be disposed to cede his place to the ex-Crown Prince, one receives a truly sad impression, and one can ask if the old Marshal is not methodically preparing for the restoration of the Hohenzollern dynasty.

"International public opinion is disturbed to see all the framework of the old régime substituted for the framework of Weimar. . . . In such a situation France has only one duty. Without losing her calmness, without departing from firmness, she must safeguard her rights which, in the true interests of world peace, she can not abandon."

The fall of the Bruening Government, after a rule of two years and two months—the longest in the history of the Republic—is reported by John Elliott in a copyrighted cable to the New York *Herald Tribune* to be due to a clash of views between the Chancellor and the President, whose intimate and cordial cooperation for two years has tided the Reich over the stress of the world's greatest economic crisis. This correspondent adds:

"The two men parted company when President von Hindenburg refused to give Bruening the blank check which the Chancellor demanded for the conduct of Reich affairs during and after the Lausanne Reparations Conference, and rejected the Cabinet's plan for expropriating a part of the huge estates of the Junkers (landed gentry) in East Prussia for the unemployed, a scheme which smacked too much of Bolshevism.

"Furthermore, the President considered that Dr. Bruening should reconstruct his Cabinet more to the Right, dropping the more liberal members from his official family."

AMONG cables to THE LITERARY DIGEST of German press opinion, we find the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, South German organ of the Democratic party, uttering sharp criticism:

"Hindenburg, his advisers and the powers behind them have taken on an immense responsibility when, without sufficient reason and without sufficient preparations, they interfered with the complicated State machinery instead of letting events gradually mature."

Similar dissatisfaction appears in the remark of *Vorwaerts*, official organ of the Social Democratic party, that:

"For the first time a Republican Cabinet has been overthrown by influences outside of Parliament. Certain Reichswehr generals, discontented with disbandment of Hitler's storm squads, certain big eastern landowners wanting to prevent the doubly unsuccessfully subsidized estates being allotted for settlement, and certain politicians believing that a Cabinet tending further to the Right should be formed, imprest Hindenburg that a leader stronger than Bruening is expected."

The *Koelnische Zeitung*, spokesman of the People's party, questions acidly whether the change of Cabinet is opportune at this time. What is more, it doubts whether the Nazis are particularly eager to take up the burden of Government now. It argues:

"In view of the impending foreign political decisions and the unavoidable work to be done in internal politics, one may well speak about changing horses in mid-stream. It is quite possible that the opposition, that is, the Right Wing parties, were themselves somewhat surprized by the rapid developments.

"It may well be doubted whether the Nazis are particularly eager to assume a share of the responsibility at Lausanne or for measures necessary to substitute for the emergency decrees which Bruening prepared.

"The opposition need no longer cry for power. Power is now at its disposal. However, connected with this power is the responsibility which hitherto rested on Bruening's Cabinet."

Germania, organ of the Catholic Center party, and formerly spoken of as being close to the views of Dr. Bruening, declares:

"It appears that Germany's fate is nearing a climax. We fear that the belated wish that a dangerous situation had better be avoided will soon be voiced by many politicians now enjoying a short-lived triumph.

"Germany has risked an audacious jump from the ship without knowing whether she will alight on solid ground."

ACCORDING to a Hitler organ, the Berlin *Angriff*, what Germany needs now is new elections and the restoration of the freedom of the "suppress" National Socialist movement. In its view:

"The first task of any Cabinet must be the sending home of Reichstag members, the prescribing of new elections and the reestablishing of freedom for organization and propaganda for the hitherto suppress National Socialist movement and, by appeal to the nation, the reestablishment of uniformity between the will of the nation and its parliamentary representatives."

A warm welcome is exprest by the *Berliner Lokalanzeiger*, an organ of the National People's party, to all those supporting the National movement in Germany. Through them alone, it believes, Germany will regain her liberty:

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"Soon room must be made for men of the national movement who are in a position—without Lausanne—to regain for Germany in the forthcoming foreign political struggles the freedom to arm, as well as financial and economic freedom."

And there is no doubt in the mind of the *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* that "the new Cabinet will draw the Nazis to power."

THE feeling of doubt and uncertainty aroused in England by the Bruening resignation appears in editorials cabled to THE LITERARY DIGEST. Among them we hear the Conservative London *Daily Telegraph* saying that "the situation is rapidly drifting into the hands of those who represent, in the jargon of Hitlerism, 'the national will to resist.'" Another Conservative newspaper, the London *Times* observes:

"Bruening's relinquishment of control may have the gravest of consequences on the internal stability of Germany, at the particularly inopportune moment when an increasing number in France are prepared to agree on a reasonable settlement."

The von Papen Government, points out the Liberal London *News-Chronicle*, can hold office only by consent of Hitler. What is more, this newspaper thinks that Hitler would like the von Papen Government to be the scapegoat at Lausanne and then after the Conference on reparations he would climb into the saddle himself. As *The News-Chronicle* sees it—

"Any government, such as the one von Papen is reported to be forming, can hold office only by consent of Hitler, whose tactics seem to be to leave to some such scapegoat the responsibility for whatever happens at Lausanne, and then mount power himself on the reaction which any agreement reached there is likely to provoke in Germany."

COLONEL FRANZ VON PAPEN, who succeeds Chancellor Bruening, is well remembered in the United States because, as military attaché to the German Embassy at Washington, he was recalled to Berlin in 1915 at the request of President Wilson, on account of his "improper activities." A United States indictment against von Papen for his alleged participation in a plot to blow up the locks of the Welland Canal in Canada, and to start a military expedition against a friendly Power, the United Press notes, was drawn on April 17, 1916, and quashed March 8, 1932. In picturing the new situation at Berlin, Frederick Kuh, United Press staff correspondent, says of von Papen—

"He was commissioned by President von Hindenburg to form a bureaucratic 'national concentration' government drawn from non-parliamentary circles, from military leaders, and from powerful political factions which have operated for years behind the scenes in German politics. The first persons he consulted were either members or allies of the famous 'Lords Club' which has lately moved into the open political arena after playing a powerful part behind the scenes.

"Von Papen's advocated policy of understanding with France, 'for reasons of economic necessity,' is certain to arouse the opposition of ultra-Nationalists. Hitler and Alfred Hugenberg, however, are expected to be able to keep the Fascists and Nationalists in line generally until they consider the time proper to make a bid for power.

"President von Hindenburg is believed to have selected von Papen to form a government to draw a majority in the Reichstag through the Catholics, Nazis, and smaller parties of the Right Wing. The United Press understands, however, that the Catholics, ex-Chancellor Bruening's party, will not regard von Papen as representing them or committing their party. They are expected to tolerate any ministry he may form, at best, and support the Government on condition that its policies be pacific.

"Altho the Chancellor-designate has spent much of his life in a military career, he suggests outwardly more the diplomat than the Army officer of the old régime. He is quiet and reserved, of medium height, with slightly gray hair, and a gray mustache. His manner is always courteous, and he typifies the well-drest and refined German country gentleman descended from generations of wealth and culture. The military stands out in von Papen when he is called upon to deliver a clear, decisive opinion without the ambiguous phraseology of politicians. As one of the leaders of the anti-Bolshevist 'League for Defense of Western Civilization,' he is a bitter enemy of Communism."

The "Three Curses" of World Politics

"FAIR IS FOUL, AND FOUL IS FAIR" rings in the mind of the editor of the *Leipziger Neueste Nachrichten*, as he compares the fantoms of to-day's hag-ridden world diplomacy to the weird sisters in "Macbeth."

He cites Germany's former Chancellor Heinrich Bruening, as naming to-day's baleful three as follows: Armaments, reparations, world crisis.

These grim forms, he told the Reichstag, are an inseparable trio, and the *Neueste Nachrichten* reminds us that Bruening

A Dutch Idea of the Hitler Swastika

"Naziland über Alles!"
—"De Groene Amsterdammer."

has said the same thing twice since. They are not to be dealt with one by one, we read, but must be exorcised together from the world they curse.

"Well said," cries the Berlin *Germania*, organ of the party of Bruening, as it echoes the words of the renowned Center party leader. "They need repetition," this daily avers, and goes on to say:

"What we seek is universal disarmament together with restoration of Germany's equality among nations. These things can not be sundered.

"They are of such high importance that the fate of mankind depends upon them, the destiny of all the world for years to come. . . .

"Now the gaze of mankind is fixt upon the outcome of the conference of Lausanne.

"The attitude of the German Government is well known to the world. The German standpoint has won wider and wider recognition among men—even among the creditor nations.

"Complete cancelation of the political debts is the most important condition precedent to the salvation of the world from its present crisis, and to the emergence of mankind from its present depression. The division between debtor nations and creditor nations must be obliterated from world politics. Not until then will the way be cleared for cooperation among the world's peoples."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Gorguloff Mystery

UNKNOWN AND UNSUSPECTED the political assassin springs suddenly from his ambush in a crowd and kills his victim.

Seized instantly and questioned at once by the police, the murderer swiftly becomes a world-known figure of obloquy. His antecedents, his life up to the moment of his crime, his looks, and everything he says, make up a story that is read wherever there are newspapers to read.

But the case of Dr. Paul Gorguloff, assassin of the late President of France, Paul Doumer, utterly contradicts all this usual procedure.

Beyond the fact that Gorguloff is a doctor and that his first name is Paul, as was that of France's martyred President, this political assassin became enshrouded in mystery immediately after his arrest.

Is he a "White" Russian or a "Red" Russian? Russian newspapers, both Bolshevik and anti-Bolshevik, debate this question with excitement and animosity. A French press association, the Havas Agency, reported a communiqué of the then Premier Tardieu and other government Ministers after the assassination, in which communiqué, says *Pravda*, official organ of the Central Committee of the Communist party in Moscow, it was stated that the murderer of President Doumer was "a member of a 'pan-Russian party of neo-Bolshevik type,' inspired by the Third International."

From *Detective* (Paris)

Is He "White" or "Red"?

Bolshevik and anti-Bolshevik Russian newspapers angrily debate this question about Dr. Paul Gorguloff, assassin of the late President of France, Paul Doumer.

The Executive Committee of the Third International indignantly protests against this "calumny," and *Pravda* quotes the Committee as declaring:

"Gorguloff is a bitter enemy of Communism, which is clear from his writings and from the statements he made to the French police authorities. Besides, the entire world knows that the Third International is a mass organization of international labor which, in keeping with its platform, always has condemned terroristic acts directed against individual persons."

SPEAKING editorially, *Pravda* avers that the death of President Doumer, "killed by Paul Gorguloff, a Russian 'White,' lifts the curtain above the dark realm of Russian counter-revolutionists who have firmly entrenched themselves in Paris." Drawing its own moral, *Pravda* continues:

"The French bourgeoisie have now paid with the life of the President for the friendship which they have been showing to the Russian 'Whites.' They ought to understand that all the more, because, according to a statement by the Havas Agency, the assassin does not conceal the motives that prompted him to commit the crime. 'I wanted to bring about a conflict between France and the Soviet Union,' he said. Yet, the French imperialists do not want to see that the only moral that can be drawn from this assassination is that they must change their attitude toward the Russian 'Whites.' In their plans of intervention in Soviet Russia, these imperialists have allowed too free play to these 'White' bandits. That is why they now are trying to prove that Gorguloff is an agent of the Third International!"

In sharp contrast it is to be noted that Russian anti-Bolshevik papers, published in various European capitals, but chiefly in Paris, are unanimous in claiming that it would be absurd to suspect any "White" Russian organization of having engineered the assassination of President Doumer. It would be literally suicidal for any such association, enjoying the hospitality of the French Government, they say, to have anything at all to do with such a crime.

What is more, these anti-Bolshevik journals assert that Gorguloff never was a member of any association of Russian emigrés. Generally speaking, they agree, he seems to be "a dark and mysterious figure."

Possliednia Novosti, a democratic anti-Bolshevist daily published in Paris, tells us that Gorguloff graduated in 1927 from the medical faculty of the University of Prague. He seems to be a polygamist, it adds, as he was married three or four times in succession without having divorced his preceding wives. The suspicious thing about him, this paper informs us further, is that he always spent money very liberally, altho he seldom worked as a physician. Apparently, he had some mysterious source of income, and this journal goes on:

"In 1927, soon after graduation, he is said to have gone to Soviet Russia and to have worked there at Maikop, in the Commissariat for Public Health under the name of Chulkov. During his stay in that city, he was a member of a local Communist organization. Upon his return to Prague, he is said to have shown his Communist party membership ticket to the Czecho-Slovak police.

"In Prague, Gorguloff is known as an unbalanced subject, standing on the verge of insanity, who was always writing utterly absurd political works and novels which, somehow or other, he managed to get published in Berlin."

FURTHERMORE, this newspaper alleges, witnesses affirm that Gorguloff first left Russia in 1921, when he illegally crossed the Russian frontier to Poland. Others, we are told, relate that he left Russia in 1920 and was taken prisoner by the Poles as a Red Army soldier. It was only after one or two years that Gorguloff reached Czecho-Slovakia, and this newspaper leads us still more deeply into the mysterious maze surrounding the assassin, when it informs us also that:

"There are persons who assert that Gorguloff is not a Russian Cossack, which he claims to be, and moreover, that he is not even Gorguloff.

"Thus, A. Gladkov, a Cossack, ventures the theory that the man now passing as Gorguloff in reality may be merely some Bolshevik who has appropriated the papers of Gorguloff junior."

Saddest of all, unquestionably, is the report in Moscow newspapers that the mother of Dr. Paul Gorguloff has positively identified a picture of him published in French newspapers as the photograph of her son. Associated Press dispatches advise us:

"The eighty-two-year-old woman lives in the village of Labinsky, in southwest Russia, where the family originated. Some time ago she was classified as a Kulak (rich peasant), and her property was seized by the Soviet Government.

"Other residents of the village who knew Gorguloff also identified the picture, the report said, and denounced the act as 'traitorous.'"

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

On With the Dance!

THE INTEREST THAT THE DANCE HOLDS for the American public can be estimated by a summary published by John Martin of the New York *Times*.

Counting the season as practically finished, he lists seventy-six performances in regulation theaters and halls, and fifty-nine outside these regular auditoriums in New York.

In most cases the record is one performance for individual artists, tho sixteen are credited to Escudero, the Spanish gipsy, four to Argentina, six to Harold Kreutzberg, and seven to Mary Wigman.

This record shows that favor goes largely to the imported artist.

Among Americans Martha Graham, who was awarded a Guggenheim scholarship, gave five, Angna Enters three, La Sylph seven, and Irma Duncan and her group three. There is a long list of scattering ones and twos.

Of course, New York is not the scene of the entire activities of these artists; records from other cities would enlarge the list. The successful ones make transcontinental tours, and some of their names have been made familiar through these pages.

Mr. Martin tells us that there has been a falling off of performances in regular theaters, because of their expense, and because they do not earn their cost in one case out of three, irrespective of financial depressions.

Felicia Sorel as "Salome"

Surrounded by adoring court attendants. In the ballet devised by Glück-Sandor from Richard Strauss's opera.

BUT there has been "an even greater spread of activity to smaller and less expensive quarters and toward less restricting artistic conditions."

Set against all this is the remarkable achievement of a little-known enterprise called the Dance Center Productions. Up to May 15, in a little loft in West Fifty-sixth Street were given one hundred and thirteen performances by a group headed by Glück-Sandor and Felicia Sorel, who, with no funds for advertising, depend solely upon subscription. This is the record:

DANCE CENTER PRODUCTIONS

El Amor Brujo	30
Petrouschka	30
The Prodigal Son	17
Salome	31
The Happy Hypocrite (guest production by Charles Weidman)	5
	113

Mr. Martin comments:

"The most impressive of these experiments has been the Dance Center, whose record of performance has been extraordinary both in number and quality. This is a subject that can not be adequately dealt with in a paragraph. If, however, there were Pulitzer prizes for dance projects, Glück-Sandor and Felicia Sorel would certainly win them all for their admirable and courageous undertaking. Their season, by the way, will continue into the summer indefinitely."

EARLY in the season Mr. Martin dwelt on the project in relation to the general dance situation:

"The leading spirits in the new venture, Glück-Sandor and his wife, Felicia Sorel, both have had long experience in the theater. Mr. Glück also confesses to a strong predilection for business, and has had in his own ventures quite a tangible success. He also has retained his enthusiasm for the artistic aspects of the dance.

"An impresario of this type might logically be expected to be in a position to render real service to the dance in New York.

"The situation is somewhat complicated, however, because of the suspicion with which individual dancers frequently regard each other. They have thus far shown no signs of willingness to work for each other, and all their efforts at cooperation have indicated a lack of such willingness.

"Mr. Glück, fortunately, is aware of this and has sunk his personal ambitions for the project as far as may be in an impersonal organization which does not even bear his name. He has obtained financial backing and arranged for executive and advisory boards.

"There will be three performances a week of the ballet productions, and particular emphasis is placed upon the fact that they will be produced in the best possible fashion. The casts will be made up exclusively of dancers who have already given recitals, so that there can be no suggestion of pupils and amateurs.

"The settings and costumes will be designed by leading theatrical artists, and the entire air of the theater is to be professional. Altho the theater is not a licensed place of entertainment, and only subscribers can be admitted, it is the aim of the organization to keep it as far from the 'little-theater movement' as possible.

"The ballets will not be experimental; they are expected to be what Mr. Glück describes as 'charming entertainment.' The five titles selected for the first season are 'Petrouschka,' by Stravinsky; 'L'Après-Midi d'une Faune,' by Debussy; 'Le Fils Prodigue,' by Prokofieff; 'El Amor Brujo,' by de Falla, and a ballet version of Strauss's 'Salome.'

"At every performance, both of the ballets and of the individual recitals, there will be a section of seats reserved without any charge whatever for those who have never been to a dance recital. The object of this innovation is to build a new and

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

larger audience for dancing, and to draw from the same lay circles that contribute audiences to other theatrical enterprises."

THE honors of the season belong not to an individual, says Mary F. Watkins in the New York *Herald Tribune*, "but to an organization. We refer to the Dance Center and Mr. Glück-Sandor, the director, may take the compliment to himself if he likes, for the idea and the impetus have been his."

An effort at unification is made by Ruth St. Denis, an artist who may be mentioned among the pioneers of the modern dance movement.

On Friday, June 3, she conducted a Dance Festival at the Westchester County Center in White Plains, of which Mr. Martin writes before the event:

"The Recreation Commission of the county, which is sponsoring the festival, hopes to inaugurate with this performance a national movement for the stabilization of high standards of dancing of all types and also for the stimulation of dancing as a recreational pursuit. Two hundred children and young women representing thirteen dancing-schools in six Westchester towns will participate."

A New "Petrouschka"

Glück-Sandor in his own choreographic presentment of Stravinsky's tragic figure made famous by Nijinsky.

When the World Speaks English

A VIRTUE IS FOUND for the talkie in its opportunity to make the world speak English.

Oddly enough, the encomiast is the London *Morning Post*, spurred to its utterance by hearing that teachers of English are much sought after these days by "talkie fans" in Spain and other countries which have not yet developed their own talking-film industry:

"This world-wide propagation of the English language was foreseen from the beginning as probably one of the major consequences of the new 'art,' and there were not lacking cynics who prophesied that the whole world would be speaking the dialect of Hollywood within a generation.

"Fortunately, the Americans themselves have decided that the Hollywood dialect is not good enough, and are insisting that 'movie stars' must talk correct English.

"This is all very encouraging both for the British industry and for British actors and actresses; but it must be extremely annoying to the irreconcilable nationalist, in Southern Ireland or South Africa for example, who is straining every nerve to resuscitate an indigenous language.

"What chance has Erse or Afrikaans of survival in a world deluged by English 'talkies'? If, as seems probable, the English 'talkie' maintains its lead, it will be responsible for breaking down many a national barrier, especially in the East, which is unlikely to evolve a cinema industry of its own for a long time to come.

"The Moslem lion and the Hindu lamb now sit down side by side in perfect amity when watching a British picture, and perhaps when they both learn to speak the same tongue they may be persuaded to compose their differences in friendly debate."

Through the Box-Office Window

THE BOX-OFFICE MAN AT THE THEATER has to take a lot of knocks.

Sometimes he deserves them for his rudeness or perhaps a supercilious denial that any seats are to be had.

W. H. Leverton has sat in the box-office of the Haymarket Theater in London for fifty years. Ordinarily this is a busy place, but Mr. Leverton seems to have found time to write his memoirs, "Through a Box Office Window," and Mr. St. John Ervine is kind enough to pass on some of his stories in the Boston *Transcript*.

Perhaps after reading, one will look more tolerantly on the box-office man:

"'I want two dress-circles for Friday,' announces the patron.

"'I'm sorry, there are no seats of any kind open on Friday.'

"'Well, what stalls have you?'

"'None, sir. There are no seats of any kind open this week.'

"'Oh, well, then I must come on Saturday, I suppose. I hate coming to town on Saturdays! Have you a couple of good dress-circles or stalls for Saturday night?'

"'No. I'm sorry we've no seats of any kind for any matinée or evening this week.'

"Will you, dear and gentle reader, deny that a man who can keep his tone even and his temper unfrayed by a succession of such visitors to his little window, is entitled to tell Job to take a back seat?"

HERE is his account of the way in which an elderly lady, out of breath, bought some tickets for a play:

"'Good morning. I'm only a tame aunt and I never go to a theater myself, but all my young relatives make me book their tickets. A nice mess they're making of the Haymarket!' (The road was being dug up at this time, and the pneumatic drills were rending the air.) 'If you walk on the pavement you get a bit chipped off in your eye by the men who are digging it up; if you walk in the road you're killed by a motor-bus tearing down the one-way street—one-eyed street I call it! Now I hear they're going to tear up the entire street with the automatic drill. I suppose you've carefully arranged your holiday while that will be going on? No? Well, I should have thought if you're clever enough to listen so patiently to the talk of an old woman like me, you'd have been smart enough to have timed your holiday while that awful row is going on. Well, never mind, I've got their tickets all right. Thursday night, wasn't it? What! Oh, dear, what am I thinking of? I wish people would book their own seats. Wait a moment; here's my nephew's letter. Oh, I'm so sorry, do you mind changing them? Three seats, Friday night. Thank you so much! Did I take my change? I did! Oh, thanks so much . . . good morning!'"

Another tale:

"One day a chauffeur came up to his window to buy two stalls for his employer, who was sitting in her car outside the theater. After much confabulation, 'he paid for them and then

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

remarked casually, "You know, she's got an idea she's seen this play, 'The First Mrs. Fraser,' but I think she's mixin' it up with 'The Last of Mrs. Cheyney.'" "Well," I said, rather tired of his troubles, "what about it?" "Oh, she'll take 'em all right, but I shan't 'arf get the bird if she has seen it, 'cos I've told 'er she ain't.'"'"

"Charwoman" of the Abbey Theater

"CHARWOMAN" isn't so elegant a word for a lady of title. But Bernard Shaw being responsible, as the following shows, Lady Gregory probably took no offense.

She has died (May 23) at eighty, after a long career as director of the Abbey Theater, in Dublin, and godmother of the Irish literary revival.

The New York *Herald Tribune* attempts to set her place:

"Irish literature—and the world's literature, too—owes more to Lady Gregory for her practical help to an astonishing burst of creative effort than for what she contributed by her own writings.

"Compared with the genius of Synge, one of the few great playwrights of this age; compared with Yeats, one of its genuine poets, her own plays and books naturally suffer. In literary quality she can scarcely have a place beside them, yet their fame would have been less without her, without the consuming, tireless faith, the organizing ability, the courage and persistence she brought to the 'Celtic movement.'

"When one thinks of the 'movement' one thinks first of her, a helpful colleague, a godmother of letters, an all-important catalytic in the rediscovery of the beauties of Irish speech and Irish story.

"The rare talents existed, to be sure, and would have made some way alone, but they needed a meeting-place and opportunity to be known, and these she provided. The Abbey Theater was of her making—Bernard Shaw called her its 'charwoman.' And it was the Abbey Theater that showed us in its full flower the heroic fancy of the Irish mind.

"It was Lady Gregory, too, who brought to this country, twenty years ago, Synge's 'Playboy of the Western World,' a chief jewel in the crown she had helped put upon the head of Ireland."

Courtesy of the New York *Herald Tribune*

Lady Gregory

Who fostered the Irish Literary Revival.

SOME of her activities are reviewed in the New York *Sun:*

"Before 1911, when the players made their début to the world, Lady Gregory was already well known for her translations of Irish folk-tales. In 1902 she wrote 'Cuchulain of Muirthemne,' in 1904 'Gods and Fighting Men,' and in 1908 'Saints and Wonders.' Her Kiltartan History, written from the folk-tales told by her own neighbors, also was received as a valuable contribution to Irish literature.

"At the beginning of the century she had already won a distinguished place in Irish literature, and was affectionately called the 'little godmother of poets and dramatists.' Her home at Coole, near Dublin, with its Garden of the Seven Woods, was a Mekka for young Irish geniuses, and here were written many of the works of George Moore, Yeats, Martyn, and Synge.

"Here the so-called Celtic Renaissance had its deepest source.

"George Bernard Shaw was a frequent visitor at her home.

"It is said that Lady Gregory received the original manuscripts from all of these writers for advice and revision long before they met the eyes of a publisher.

"In 1911, when she made her first visit to the United States with her Irish players and a large repertoire of Irish plays, including many of her own, she was already a grandmother. Yet she was business manager, stage director, and playwright as well."

"Her fighting nature was demonstrated when in Philadelphia Synge's 'Playboy of the Western World' met the ire of the police, and the players were arrested. Nevertheless, they toured the country, and won both praise and opprobrium. In New York irate Irishmen who did not understand the nature of some of these plays even threw potatoes at the players.

"The trip, nevertheless, not only strengthened the Celtic movement, and the revival of the old Irish language, but did much to inspire the American Little Theater movement. She returned in 1912, and also in 1914, for further successful tours of America."

"Crowned" in Place of His Mother

JEAN SCHLUMBERGER, the French author, began early in taking prizes. But his first was acquired vicariously. His last is one of this year's Femina Prizes, given by an international committee to the two best imaginative works of the year, written in France and England.

When Schlumberger received his prize Rebecca West was on hand to hear his speech of acceptance, and her opinion was confirmed that "French speakers are the most vivid orators of any I have ever yet heard."

This opinion and its supporting story she passes on to us in her occasional column in the New York *American:*

"It seems to me that my own eyes witnessed the incident of which Monsieur Jean Schlumberger told us.

"He is a distinguished elderly gentleman, bearing himself with that resolute modesty, prouder than any pride, which belongs to those who belong to a community like the Quakers, which has deliberately severed itself from the general community on some point of ideals—he belongs to one of the oldest Protestant families in France—and so it was without florid gesture or excess of adjective that he told us the poignant tale.

"It owed its effect simply to the precision of its phrases.

"It appeared that, when he was seventeen and a student in Paris, his mother, who lived in the provinces, was 'crowned' by the Académie Française for a historical work; but she, being overtaken by illness, wired to her son to go and receive the honor at the Académie prize-giving in her stead.

"When the audience saw in the line of prize-winners one so young it leapt to the conclusion that an infant prodigy was being rewarded, and burst into roars of applause. The voice of the announcer might have explained the situation when he read out the particulars of the award, but it was drowned, particularly when the orchestra, infected by the general enthusiasm, struck up 'The Marseillaise.'

"Even the Minister who was giving away the prizes could not hear, and fell prey to the general delusion; and he insisted, after he had handed the boy the award, on shaking his hand. As the boy had the '*couronne*' in one hand and his bowler hat in the other, he had to sacrifice one of the two. He chose his hat. Surely I heard with my own ears the bump, bump, bump, as it rolled down innumerable steps into the vast arena."

The Cover

TROUBLE seems to be in store for the youngster who aims to change his seat, carrying the primitive rocker as he has seen his elders do.

The duel between him and the geese is in suspended action, and the question is, Who will come off victorious?

Mrs. E. Bauman is an American, born in St. Louis. In the earlier years of her career her work received high distinction, both at home and abroad. Since then she has traveled extensively and refused all publicity. She has spent the later years painting in quiet retirement in Florida.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Brown Bros.

Where the Night Before Began

The closing of the saloon, of which the photograph shows a type, meant the end of Blue Monday, says Whiting Williams.

International

Before the Morning After

A speak-easy, ornate and expensive—too expensive for the modern worker. So, we are told, he buys shoes instead of booze.

Mrs. Grundy's Cocktail

MONDAY MORNING. The man roused himself drowsily at his wife's insistent call, then fell back into bed.

"Can't go to work to-day," he called down; "my head feels terrible. Bring me some ice-water."

"Another hang-over," muttered the woman, going to the water-cooler. "It'll get him yet."

But Blue Monday has been dropt from the calendar since the saloon on the corner was closed. Pay-day is like any other day, in spite of the speak-easy and home brew. The former is too expensive for the worker, and the latter does not pack such a heavy wallop as did the hard liquor bought over a mahogany bar.

Yet, in spite of this manifest advantage and others that he lists, Whiting Williams sees a movement away from Prohibition, led principally by Mrs. Grundy, the arbiter of fasnion. Fancy giving her guests a stein of beer, if the law should be changed to permit that form of hospitality. Only a cocktail would satisfy her fastidious taste. It is the drawing-room, not the worker's humble cottage, that will end Prohibition, if it is ended.

Employer, social worker, factory worker, lecturer, student of labor and industrial consultant, Mr. Williams is well known, too, as a writer on social questions and Prohibition. When he wants to find out what the worker does and thinks, he puts on overalls and carries a lunch pail. When he wants to find out what employers do and think, he meets them on their own level. He has been going the rounds again for *The Survey Graphic*, to learn what employers think now of Prohibition and its effect on the men they employ. A little more than a year ago, as reported in these pages, February 14, 1931, he found that the workers' speak-easies were drying up. The men couldn't stand the "smoke" and the drabness of the speak-easy. He found them drinking milk and pop, and buying shoes and bathtubs with what they saved.

Now Mr. Williams finds that the great majority of employers agree that absenteeism has been greatly lessened; they are convinced that the worker is spending much less time in the speak-easy than he used to spend in the saloon, with "a good part of his money now diverted to legitimate business products."

According to the industrial-official observers he interviewed, it is beyond question, writes Mr. Williams, that "the absence of the saloon has brought to the worker and his family and to the industrial supervisor and his job a whole group of gains entirely too large to be offset by the worker's home-brew, speak-easy, or bootlegger."

However, and "properly enough," these observers "do not give to the closed saloon entire credit for all the various improvements visible since 1919 in the field of the worker's well-being in particular and of industrial relations in general. Shorter work-days, more machinery, and the resultant increased requirements of skill, flivvers, movies, radio, more intelligent and social-minded captains of industry and labor leaders—all these are to be assigned their share along with Prohibition for what is undoubtedly a marked improvement along practically the entire industrial front—with the exception of such demoralized and disorganized sectors as, for instance, the soft-coal fields."

Mr. Williams believes that he is justified in the conviction formulated from his 1930-1931 contacts with the workers, jobless and otherwise, that:

"In spite of its defects, Prohibition has taken the weight of the liquor traffic to a very significant extent off the necks of the hundred-odd million of our fellow citizens whose narrow margin forces them daily to choose between booze and shoes, and has put it onto the white-collared necks of the few-odd million who can afford all the booze and all the shoes they want.

"Yes, the workers are drier—decidedly."

"BUT!" Mr. Williams hears the employer-group add that word to their statements. They are influenced by what they hear of the alleged wild doings of the younger generation and of the cocktails of the white-collared class. This, tho they recognize the benefits of Prohibition to the workers and to industry.

Mr. Williams believes that the shift against Prohibition is explained as caused by Prohibition's effects on, not the worker, but the non-worker, the white-collared group.

The effect on youth is discounted as an exaggeration. Nearly everybody is much more emotional in his judgment on the doings of youth than on the doings of the older generation. Then, too, as one nationally known manufacturer reported, new supervisors and executives have been brought in during the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

fourteen years since Prohibition became a law. They are not old enough to have seen the effects of the saloon on the workers, and this accounts for their change in point of view.

So where from here—straight ahead, back-track, or detour?

Mr. Williams finds it impossible to generalize on the answers he received. The actual gains in dollar and cents made by Prohibition for the worker, and through him for the whole of American society, appears to be acknowledged by those in the best position to observe, he says. But these gains are "in grave danger of being lost through the rapid growth of a belief that the gains, tangible tho they are, are offset by the decidedly less tangible and also less verified and less verifiable evils symbolized by Jazz Youth, Polite Maturity, and Gun-handed Gangdom. Unless these evils are either ended or somehow shown to be less existent than is believed, ways are likely to be found before long for either decisive surrender and back-tracking or for uncertain and highly experimental dilution and detouring."

International

For All the World to Hear

Pope Pius XI at the microphone, through which he recently appealed to all Christians "to unite to alleviate in some measure the terrible consequences of the economic crisis under which the human race is struggling."

The beer-and-light-wines detour would probably be disappointing in dollars and cents, believes Mr. Williams. It might not cramp the style of "Jazz Youth, Polite Maturity and Gun-handed Gangdom." But imagine Mrs. Grundy or Mr. Sales Manager handing out a plebeian stein of beer in place of the aristocratic cocktail or highball. "Well, it just is to laugh! And so long as that remains true, Mr. Bootlegger should worry. The real jam on his bread is spread by aristocratic, not by plebeian, thirst."

Considerable disappointment appears likely, also, from many if not all of the various plans of government control of both hard and soft liquor, thinks Mr. Williams. Corruption and demoralization would not be ended.

The straight-ahead of complete enforcement depends on the "if" of public sentiment, which, in turn, depends on Mrs. Grundy, "the social arbiter not of the great majority of us but of our well-educated, tho comparatively unnumerous, white-collared friends and neighbors. For she it is who, by inviting John Barleycorn into her parlor, invites Tony Bootlegger onto his throne." So, reasons Mr. Williams:

"As long, therefore, as Mrs. Grundy insists that the serving of hard liquor as a mere social condiment in her drawing-room gives her more satisfaction than the serving of bread and butter on the tables of the country's workers, that throne of Tony Gangster is likely to remain intact—even tho real progress is being quietly made it is probably too much to expect enforcement, single-handed and alone, to overthrow it.

"And with that throne thus bolstered by the largesse of Upper-class Fashion the movement away from Prohibition in one direction or another, within a fairly short time, is made, I regret to admit, more or less likely—a majority's deep-going improvement sacrificed, so it would appear, for the sake of a minority's superficial plaything."

"The Accursed Hunger for Gold"

GREED!

In that one word Pope Pius XI sums up all the causes of the world crisis, which he describes as the worst calamity that has befallen man since the Flood.

It finds expression not only in the accumulation of power and money in the hands of the few, but also in an exaggerated nationalism which sets nation against nation and tramples on all the principles of social intercourse.

Piling danger upon danger, it has afforded opportunity to Communism and given ground to Atheism.

Pope Pius echoes a common thought.

The encyclical, broadcast throughout the boundless parish of Christendom, appeals not only to members of the Catholic Church, but to "all men of good-will to unite in a holy crusade of love and succor to alleviate in some measure the terrible consequences of the economic crisis under which the human race is struggling." For his own flock the Feast of the Sacred Heart was set aside as a season of prayer and penance, tho the Pope hopes that it may be "indeed for the whole Christian people an octave of reparation and holy sadness."

Since the encyclical of October 2, 1931, says the Pope, "distress has increased, the number of the unemployed has grown in practically all parts, and subversive elements are making use of the fact for their propaganda; hence public order is threatened more and more, and the peril of terrorism and anarchy hangs over society even more ominously."

The Pope puts his finger on the same sore spot that others, too, have indicated, and his warning of a greater catastrophe to come unless moral guidance is assumed is in tune with other ill omens. The situation is grave beyond all measure in the eyes of this watchman of the world, and it may be recalled that economists and men of affairs have said that unless civilization sets its house in order it soon will have no house to set in order.

"No leader in public economy, no power of organization will ever be able to bring social conditions to a peaceful solution," declares the Pope, "unless first in the very field of economics there triumphs moral law based on God and conscience. This is the underlying value of every value in the political life as well as in the economic life of nations; this is the soundest 'rate of exchange.' If it is kept steady all the rest will be stable, being guaranteed by the immutable and eternal law of God."

The lust for earthly goods, "the accursed hunger for gold," in the words of the pagan poet, cause "the disorder and inequality from which arises the accumulation of the wealth of nations in the hands of a small group of individuals who manipulate the market of the world at their own caprice, to the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

immense harm of the masses." And profiting by so much economic distress and so much moral disorder, says the Pope, Communists "engage openly and in secret in a relentless struggle against religion and against God," and atheism "proclaims that there will be neither peace nor welfare on earth until the last remnant of religion has been torn up, and until its last representative has been crusht out of existence; as if in this way could be silenced the marvelous concert in which creation chants the glory of its Creator."

THE encyclical strikes a common chord. Others, seeing the same conditions, fear the same result. "The Kingdom of God can not be built upon the poverty of the many and the absurd and cruel wealth of the few," say the Bishops in their episcopal address at the recent quadrennial General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Atlantic City.

The Conference took the cue, and in its closing session adopted a resolution asserting that "the present industrial order is un-Christian, unethical, and antisocial, because it is largely based on the profit motive, which is a direct appeal to selfishness." The Conference appeals to "the conscience of mankind to create a social way of life in which all men have opportunity to develop their capacities to the fullest possible extent."

In another resolution the Conference asserts that "the economic crisis comes as both a spur and a rebuke to the Christian Church," and it goes on record as favoring "the offsetting of technical and general unemployment by shortening the hours of labor, thus providing that men shall not lose employment through the advancing excellence of machinery," and providing that "labor shall share with capital in the advantage occurring from the advent of machinery throughout industry."

"From the Christian view-point it seems to us that there is one ultimate cause in which all other causes inhere," says the committee appointed by the Department of Social Service of the Episcopal Diocese of Ohio, "to study the cause of the present wide-spread social discontent and the relation of the Church thereto." They say, reports *The Churchman* (Episcopal), that "whether from ignorance or from deliberate choice," the "principles of Christian brotherhood and cooperation have been narrowly interpreted and rendered inapplicable in such cases as interfered with private gains, ambitions, and desires of the individual." The report takes the Church to task for failure to insist upon the principles of Jesus in the conduct of life.

"WE take off our hats to the Diocese of Ohio!" exclaims *The Churchman:*

"The principles of Jesus cut to the very bone of the mess the world is in—and who shares the blame if not the Church? We have kowtowed to wealth and position and the tender feelings of our people, and searched for excuses to water down the principles of the Man of Galilee. 'Keep your hands off industry, keep your hands off everything except the inner life—these things are not the business of the Church.'

"That is a lie and it's time for every parson in every pulpit to label it as such."

The present economic distress, says the Committee on Social and Industrial Relations of the Board of National Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A., is an indictment of our whole economic system, and—

"No longer can we tolerate the evils of an extremely selfish, unbridled, uncontrolled and leaderless individualism. To help the men and women of our great land to see these issues clearly is one of our church's weightiest responsibilities.

"It is becoming more and more apparent that, unless democracy mends the distribution of wealth, maladministration of wealth will end democracy.

"If the present economic system is to endure, society must develop measures to assure steady and full employment for capital, management, and labor; it must find some way to guarantee the fruits of industry alike to employer and employee."

It's an Ill Wind

THE DEPRESSION IS NO MORE SERIOUS or permanent than a case of the hives, asserts Secretary of the Interior Ray Lyman Wilbur, and he believes that the present disorder is likely to be beneficial rather than unduly harmful to the American child.

Twaddle, say some of his critics who violently disagree with his diagnosis and his statement that children are not likely to suffer permanent injury. One editor leans back in his swivel-chair and itches for the secretary's political scalp.

But others agree with Secretary Wilbur that this adversity has a sweet use, in that it tends to keep the parents at home and forces them to give their children the personal care and attention they did not show in the days of our prosperity.

The tall and lanky Secretary, who is also a physician, was addressing the National Conference of Social Work in Philadelphia when he said, as press reports quote him, that our civilization "is broken out with the hives," which "irritate and bother us and show us that we need some changes in our physical organization, but they are not evidences of fatal and fundamental weaknesses."

Speaking "personally and broadly," he said, "I think that unless we descend to a level far beyond anything that we at present have known, our children are apt to profit rather than suffer from what is going on." As he sees it:

"We must set up the neglect of prosperity against the care of adversity.

"With prosperity many parents unload the responsibilities for their children on to others.

"With adversity the home takes its more normal place.

"There is no substitute for intelligent parental care exercised throughout the day, at meal times, and in controlling proper sleeping conditions at night. More important still, there is no substitute for the parent in the development of the spiritual, moral, and mental make-up of the child."

ALTHO it is difficult to judge by figures what is taking place, Secretary Wilbur observes that "the reduced mortality rate for infants and for children reported for the past winter certainly does not harmonize with the dire prophecies of those who are inclined to see both 'blue' and 'red' in the present situation."

"It is difficult to be patient with such twaddle," says the Pittsburgh *Post-Gazette* impatiently. "It is hard to believe any man can be so completely out of touch with the times as to be unaware of the havoc wrought in the homes of the people; unable to comprehend that one of the most tragic phases of this depression is what it is doing to the young; to undernourished children, physically; to the faith of somewhat older boys and girls in our national ideals and institutions; and to young men and women who normally would be marrying and building homes, but now are unable to establish themselves."

"A bedtime story," is the Washington *News's* description of Secretary Wilbur's address, while the Baltimore *Sun* characterizes him as a "merry diagnostician" who "decides that only an itch is abroad." But, as the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* sees it:

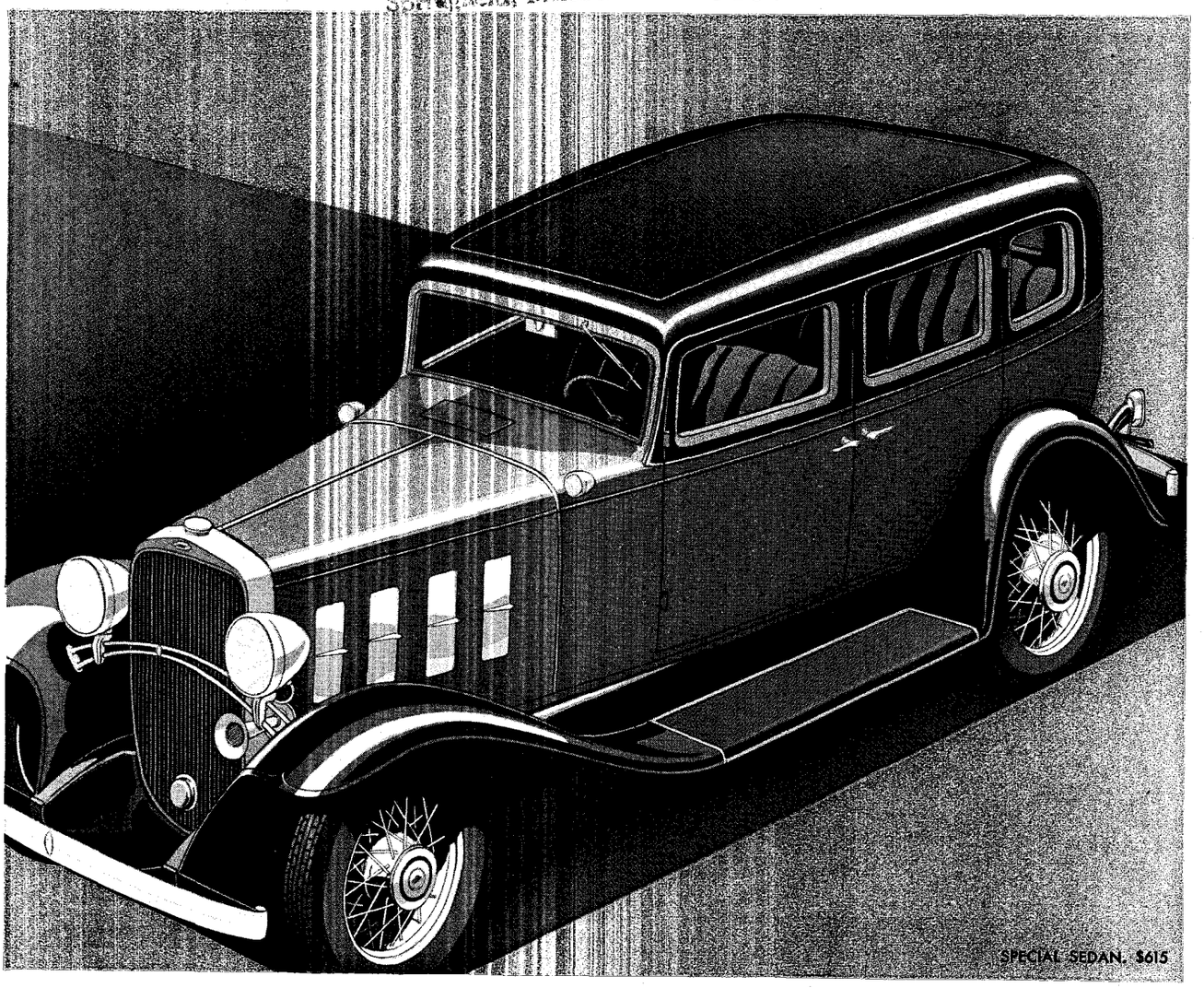
"What Secretary Wilbur intended to say, perhaps, is that a period of extraordinary prosperity permitted the pampering of some children, and that these may be better off for a taste of sterner discipline.

"It is no secret to those who deal with children that they can be overfed, overstimulated, and coddled too carefully. Too much of the good things of life is an unwholesome diet for youth, and hard times may help, in some cases, to amend a wrong environment for children.

"But society is deeply concerned just now for those who have much less than they need for decent and useful living, and among them are very many children. If they are neglected now, because of carelessness or a complacent confidence that adversity is somehow good for them, the future is likely to discover the serious and tragic consequences of to-day's indifference."

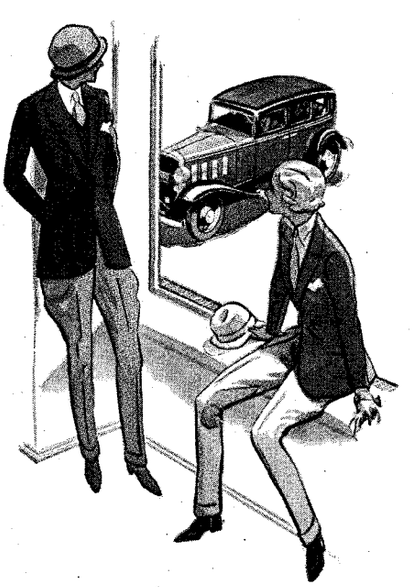
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

DRURY COLLEGE LIBRARY
Springfield, Missouri



Take the word of millions of owners! Chevrolet is always dependable

The important thing to find out—about any new car you're buying—is whether it will perform a year from now as well as it does today. You *know* a Chevrolet Six will! You know, before you buy it, that you will get a *good* car—one that *stays* good, season after season. You know that, because millions of other owners ahead of you have already found it out by actual experience. These millions of owners have proved that the Chevrolet six-cylinder engine is mechanically sound and thoroughly dependable. That the Fisher bodies are solid, sturdy, and good for years of quiet, comfortable service. That the modern chassis is just as trouble-free as the modern six-cylinder engine. That the Chevrolet Six stands up as no other low-priced car has ever stood up before. If you are buying a new inexpensive automobile, take the word of these millions of owners—and you'll make your car a Chevrolet Six! That is, if you want really dependable, economical transportation! And what 1932 buyer of a low-priced automobile doesn't?



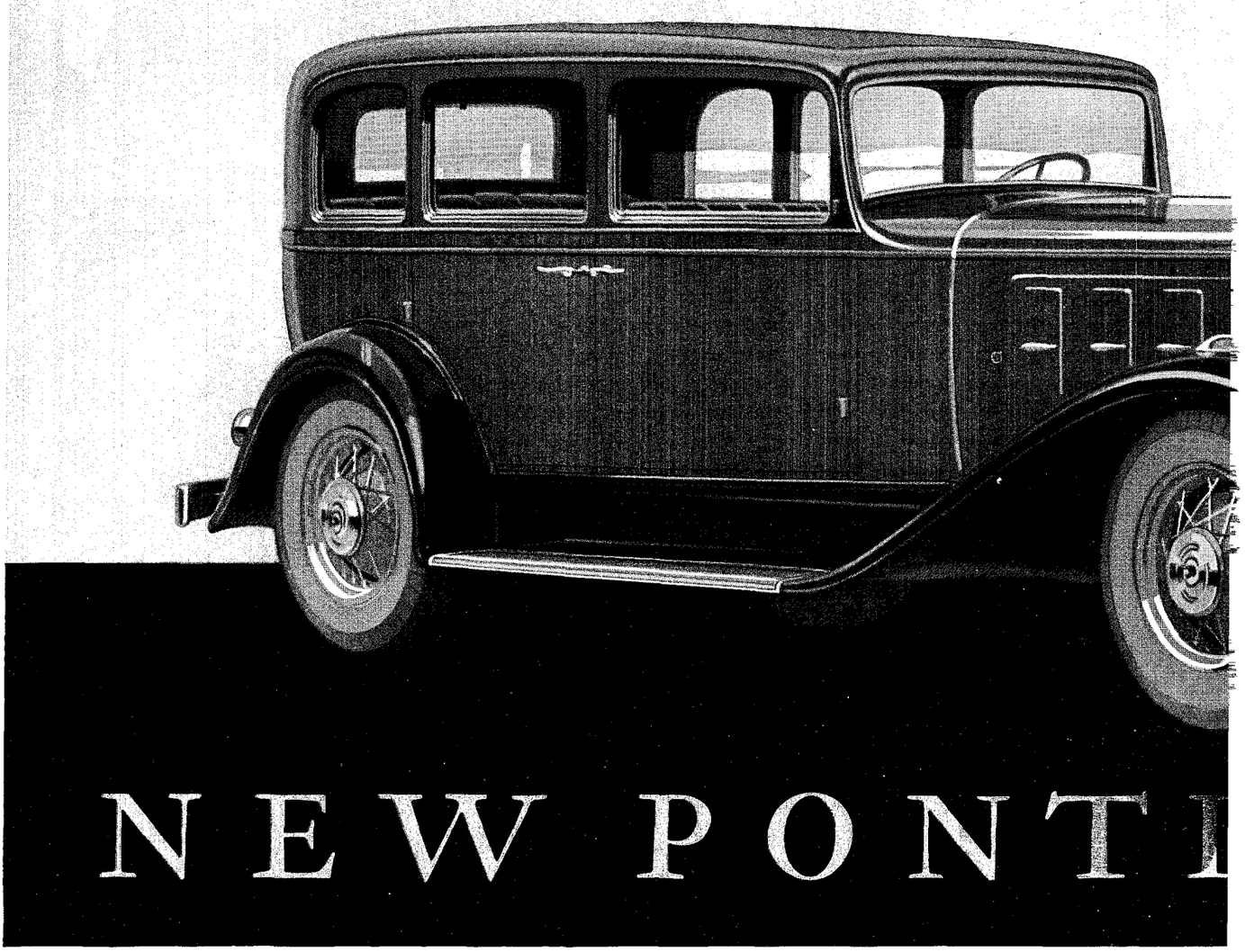
All prices f. o. b. Flint, Michigan. Special equipment extra. Low delivered prices and easy G. M. A. C. terms. Six wire wheels and fender wells on all models $15.00 list additional.

CHEVROLET MOTOR CO., DETROIT — DIVISION OF GENERAL MOTORS

CHEVROLET AS LOW AS $445 F.O.B. FLINT MICHIGAN

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

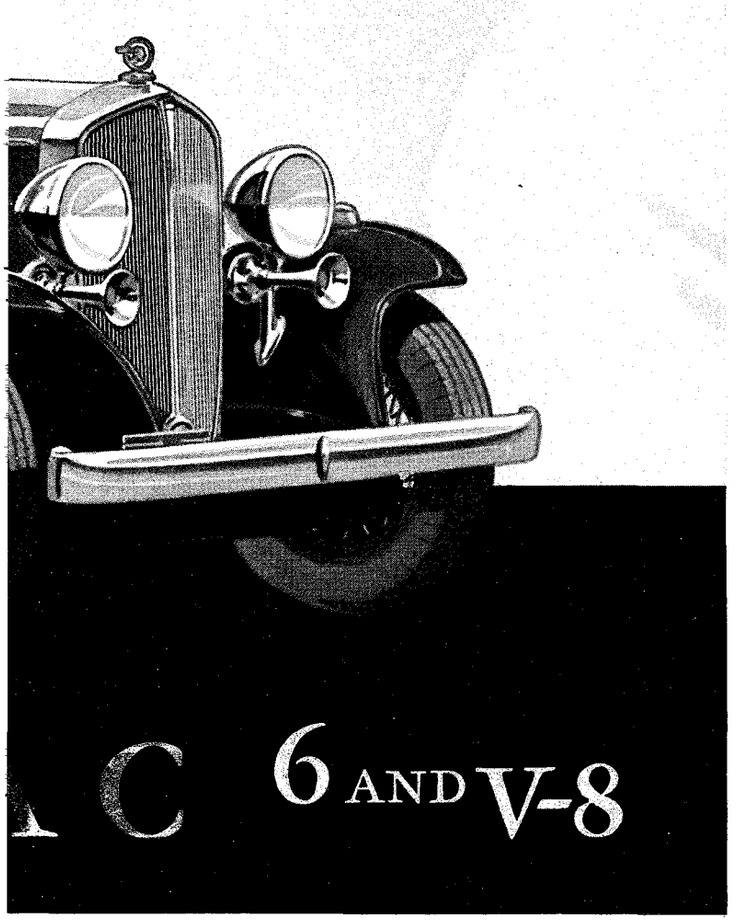
Pontiac is a b



NEW PONTI

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

g car . .



Wheelbase is long
Bodies are roomy
...You're comfortable

Imagine yourself, these sunny summer days, behind the wheel of a Pontiac, swinging smoothly along through pleasant countryside—relaxed, confident, thoroughly at ease—and perhaps more than a little proud of the car you're driving.

What a lot of downright satisfaction and genuine enjoyment there is in owning and driving a capable, comfortable new automobile!

Certainly one of the basic reasons for Pontiac's popularity is its generous comfort. In the first place, Pontiac is a *long* car—in fact, the Six has the longest wheelbase of any car at its price.

That means easy riding at any speed, and enough leg room in the body so that you never feel cramped. The extra length means, also, that Pontiac's Fisher bodies have the long, flowing lines of today's distinctive new style.

Then, too, in a Pontiac you enjoy all the advantages of a powerful big-car motor—a motor which has the size, capacity and ease of action to perform at top speed hour after hour, without strain and without danger of over-working. In traffic, a Pontiac motor gives you instant response. When emergencies call for a quick burst of speed, it is there with a rush—smooth, of course—and equal to any demand.

With improved Syncro-Mesh, getaway is swift, silent and almost effortless. Then, Ride Control, Free Wheeling and live-rubber cushioning at 47 chassis points add the final essentials to Pontiac's big-car comfort, and give you that easy-riding performance which until now cost hundreds of dollars more.

If your present car is two, three or four years old, it probably is giving you little more than just transportation. To put it in even fair running order would be expensive. And reconditioning, after all, can't put into an old car the enjoyable advantages you will find in a new Pontiac.

In the long run, you will discover, we believe, that a new Pontiac Six or V-Eight will save you money. The price is low. *In fact, as a result of price reductions recently announced, you can now buy a Pontiac at the lowest prices in Pontiac history.* On the liberal G.M.A.C. terms, you'll find the payments very little more than those of the lowest priced car on the market.

So much motoring pleasure never cost less! Summer's here and it's high time you began enjoying life with a new Pontiac.

CHIEF OF VALUES

Tune in on PAUL WHITEMAN and his "Pontiac Chieftains"—every Friday —NBC coast-to-coast Blue Network at 10 P. M. Eastern Daylight Saving Time.

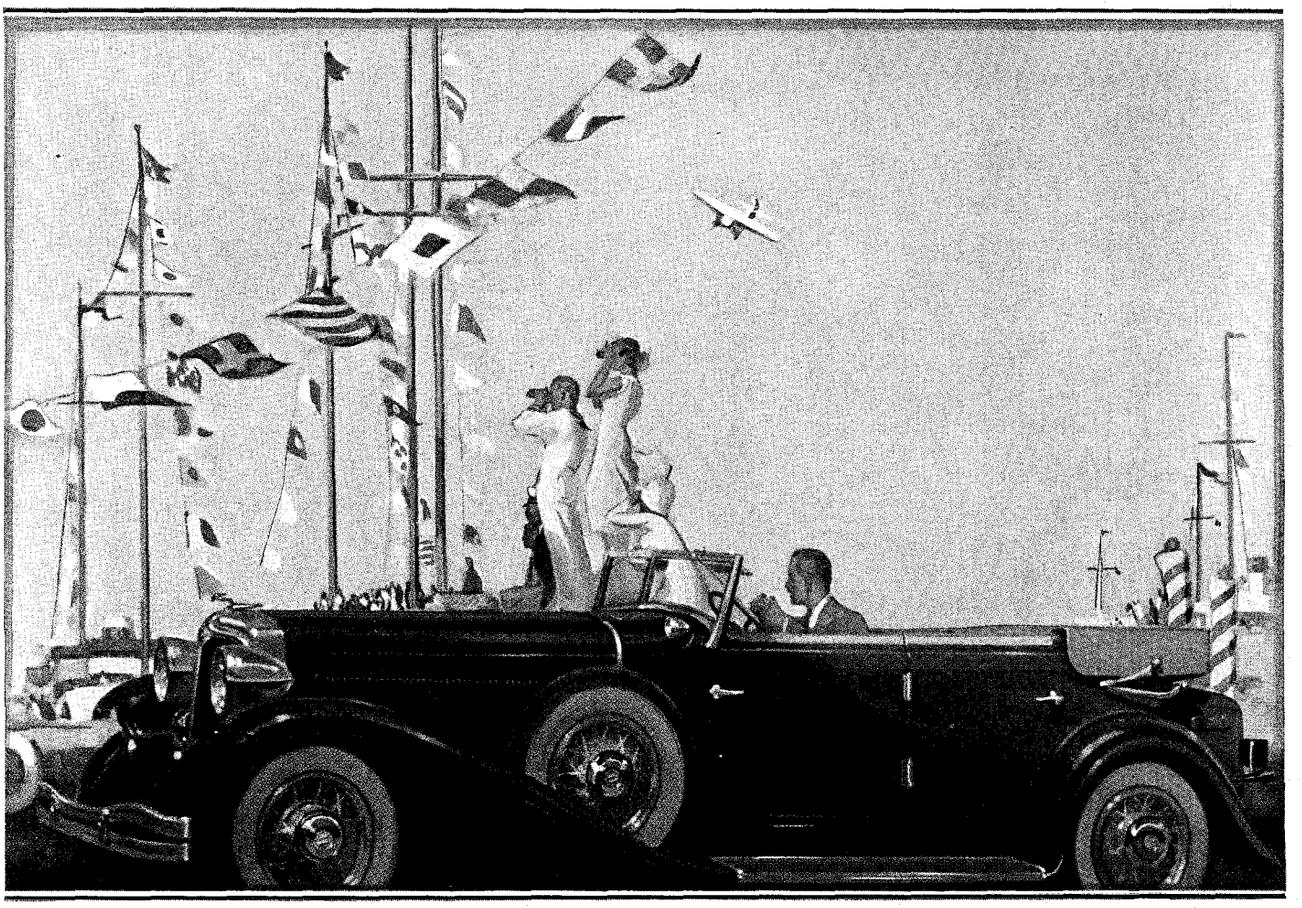
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

★

CHRYSLER

WITH PATENTED

FLOATING POWER



They're always on Chrysler's heels

THIS is a great race, this automobile business—but Chrysler always manages to keep well ahead.

Nearly all cars have followed Chrysler's lead in one thing or another.

Nearly all cars have followed Chrysler's lead in eliminating every possible pound of useless dead-weight in a motor car—and it has made better cars of all that have done this.

Since Chrysler engineers developed patented Floating Power—a new type of engine mounting that eliminates power tremor at all car speeds—feverish efforts are being made to develop some semblance of Chrysler smoothness.

Sooner or later, other cars will be guided by public sentiment to follow Chrysler and adopt hydraulic brakes—because drivers regard hydraulic brakes as the simplest, surest and safest of brakes.

Sooner or later, other cars will have to do something about springs—now that Chrysler provides springs that are absolutely squeak-proof and never need lubrication.

Sooner or later, more manufacturers are going to see the light and, like Chrysler, adopt all-steel bodies—for certainly public interest in safety is going to grow and grow until the public will actually shun anything but all-steel body construction.

Why wait for Chrysler developments to become general? Chrysler engineering is several years ahead of the times.

Search and search, drive and drive, you'll never match a Chrysler for what it *has*, what it *does*, what it is *worth*.

FLOATING POWER · AUTOMATIC CLUTCH · SILENT GEAR SELECTOR · FREE WHEELING · INTERNAL HYDRAULIC BRAKES · OILITE SQUEAK-PROOF SPRINGS · DOUBLE-DROP GIRDER-TRUSS FRAME

A new Chrysler Six, five body models, $885 to $935 • a new Chrysler Eight, five body models, $1435 to $1695 • a new Chrysler Imperial Eight, three body models, $1925 to $2195 • a new Chrysler Imperial Custom Eight, six body models, $2895 to $3595 F. O. B. Factory • (On Sixes, the Automatic Clutch optional at $8 extra and Oilite Squeak-Proof Springs optional at $10 extra) • Duplate Safety Plate Glass standard on Custom Eights. Obtainable on Six and Eight Sedans, $17.50 • on Imperial Sedans, $20 • all 2-passenger Coupes, $9.50. All closed models wired for PHILCO TRANSITONE RADIO.

★

Tune in *on* CHRYSLER MOTORS RADIO PROGRAM "Ziegfeld Radio Show" personally conducted by Flo Ziegfeld—Columbia Coast to-Coast Network; every Sunday evening

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Limits of Airplane Speed

FOUR HUNDRED MILES AN HOUR has now been surpassed. How much faster?

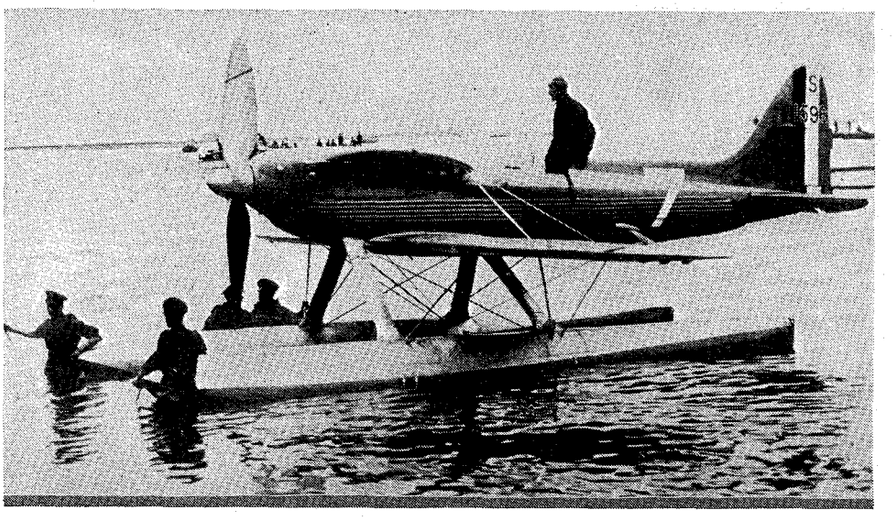
Possibly up to the speed of sound—740 miles an hour, but probably no higher, says J. L. Nayler, writing in *The Scientific American* (New York, June).

Man feels no discomfort, he avers, apart from the noise of the engine, when traveling steadily at 400 miles per hour, a speed exceeded during the recent speed trials on the Solent.

But he must not put out a hand, or he will have it so violently blown backward as probably to break his wrist. Mr. Nayler goes on:

"Incidentally, apart from any heat given out by the engine he will experience a temperature rise due to his speedy passage through the air of about 15 degrees Fahrenheit.

"There does not appear to be any factor which is likely to have an adverse effect on the human frame until somewhere near the speed of sound is reached at 740 miles per hour (1,080 feet per second); then it is difficult to predict what will happen. A speed as high as 740 miles per hour maintained continuously for an appreciable time seems unlikely to be reached by the present generation for a number of other reasons.



Over 400 Miles an Hour

Lieutenant Stainforth and his record-breaking plane. How much faster can the airplane go?

"The question might reasonably be asked whether the speed of sound might be reached for a short time, say one minute, as many projectiles start their flight at speeds greater than that of sound. The human frame is always subject at rest to gravity forces or an 'acceleration of 1*g*'; that is, the normal force of gravity. From experience in airplanes it seems that for about two seconds 8*g* can be experienced without injury, but that 10*g* or 11*g* will result in permanent injury at least. There are on record single exceptional cases which are difficult to understand when this acceleration has been exceeded.

"To attain or exceed the speed of sound by any known method except a rocket will need a high acceleration for many seconds, so that experiments in this direction are not likely to produce good results. The difficulty of landing safely will be great even with an airplane structure; in fact, Herr Opel's experiments on rocket-cars and airplanes have not been so successful as to warrant a vigorous prosecution of this line of research.

"In the high-speed car problem, the runs have been along straight stretches. As in only a few parts of the world are there long straight flat stretches of ground, very high-speed motors must remain a pure sport without any commercial development other than a stringent test of materials, manufacture, and design. The aircraft, once it is in the air, does not suffer from this restriction, but it is dependent on the care needed not to overstrain the human body."

THE high-speed aircraft for the average flyer will therefore have to be flown with care, and have large areas in which to maneuver. Apart from this need for care, there is at present, Mr. Nayler thinks, no limitation on high speeds by the mere human factor:

"The resistance of the best stream-lined bodies is entirely due to the friction of the air flowing over the surface, and is called skin friction. This is not the case for the wings, which drive the air downward so as to create lift, and thus add an induced resistance, which is about half the total. It might appear that as a motor-car has its weight borne by the earth, its resistance should be much less. But the frontal area of a racing car is larger. Moreover, the car has wheels, and there is the tractive resistance on the ground. Probably wheeled vehicles are never likely to attain such high maximum speeds as aircraft.

"Having reduced resistance to a minimum, it is essential to have as much horse-power as possible. The 'R' engine is by far the most efficient aircraft engine in the world, and the recent British triumphs are in a great part due to the excellence of its design. This engine weighs only 0.75 pounds per horse-power, and its frontal area does not greatly exceed that of a sitting man.

"The high power developed means a great expenditure of heat. The gasoline is burned faster than it can be poured out of a two-gallon can. The whole aircraft has almost become one huge radiator for dissipating 40,000 British thermal units per minute.

"At present there seems to be no limit in sight to the maximum speed that can be reached. What, then, are the limitations? The pilot is stream-lined already as much as possible. Means have been devised to overcome the difficulty of heat dissipation. Given the necessary incentive and the funds, there appears to be no reason why speeds should not continuously increase until they approach the velocity of sound at 740 miles per hour."

Cured or Not Cured?

THE term "cured" is loosely used in most hospitals, charges *The Modern Hospital* (Chicago).

A patient is not cured when his symptoms have disappeared, or when his pains have been relieved, unless these results are due to the permanent removal of the diseased condition.

The writer, in a leading editorial, recommends the more careful use of this word, which should possess a definite meaning when used in medicine and surgery. Says the editor:

"When is the hospital justified in considering a patient cured? According to the dictionary, cure means 'restoration to a sound or healthy condition; to bring about recovery, as from disease.' Altho the term is in universal use in hospitals, it might mean anything in actual practise from the complete cure that results, let us say, from the successful excision of a superficial benign tumor to the kind of cure that is taken for granted when the patient is discharged from the hospital, relieved of his most pressing symptoms, to make room for the next patient.

"In medical life we are almost always dealing with unprecedented cases, and there need be no hurry about stamping a case cured until it is definitely and finally known to be so from all of the scientific facts at our disposal, including the element of time. There ought to be a rule in scientific medical societies requiring a check-up of all cases reported cured within a year or so after the claim has been made by the physician."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

An All-Electric House

BY USING A KEY AND A KITE the genial old philosopher, Benjamin Franklin, stood on the threshold of the Home of Happiness. But he did not at that time realize the fact that by using this key he was gaining entrance to such a Utopia as has been made possible for his descendants.

Almost two centuries have passed since Franklin sent his kite into the storm-tossed clouds—but through his efforts, which led to unending discoveries and countless experiments, that same electricity has been literally brought down to earth, and the average home owner will now step into an all-electric home.

The electric home has been years in the making—but it is now here to stay. It has been predicted by engineers and creators who had the foresight to see its possibilities and its utility that it will be within the reach of the average home owner. Says a press account:

"The new electric home is not an experiment nor is it a house built by the 'trial and error method'—it is a proved project that is both practical and economical.

"The first fuseless, all-electric home in New York has recently been opened to the public at Stewart Manor, Long Island. The home incorporates the following devices: electric range, electric refrigerator, washing-machine, radio, vacuum-cleaner, sun-lamp bulb, Westinghouse-New Haven clock, No-Fuze load center.

"In this home special emphasis was made in planning the kitchen so that the housewife's work would be at a minimum. The new dome-shaped kitchen ceiling, designed by Frank J. Forshee, has attracted an unusual amount of attention.

"Forshee planned the kitchen and the placing of the equipment so that unnecessary steps and 'running around' would be eliminated. He has had a great deal of success in planning kitchens according to the problems encountered in the individual home, and has spent over twenty years in designing and experimenting with culinary work and routine. Women who have examined this home have testified to Forshee's ability as a designer of more than usual ability.

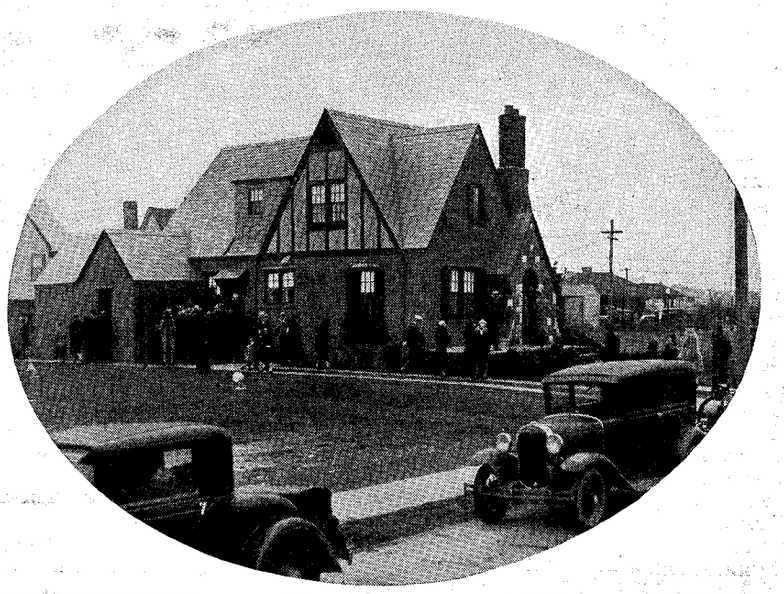
"The kitchen is deserving of more than passing comment. The ceiling is dome-shaped, and has four vents on either side. There is a space behind the dome and the regular ceiling through which fumes in the kitchen escape. These fumes are immediately withdrawn by a ceiling exhaust-fan.

"The refrigerator, range, and cabinets are so arranged that they make for a minimum amount of work on the part of the housewife. They resemble the production line of an efficient factory, and the woman in the kitchen soon finds that the equipment is so placed that her work is cut down to the lowest level.

"The basement has a large recreation room finished in cypress, a laundry, a wash-bowl, a lavatory, and an automatic oil-burner. The home is of all-brick construction.

"Other electrical features are two bathrooms with sun-lamp units in the ceilings, and electric-heaters built into the walls.

"Willie Vocalite, the Westinghouse mechanical man, attended the official opening of the fuseless, all-electrical home, which was opened under the supervision of the Realty Associates, Inc. The first day the house was opened to the public more than 6,000 persons came to view it. During the first week 10,000 visitors exprest approval of the project—housewives even going so far as to name it 'the home-maker's paradise.'"



Westinghouse photograph

The Kitchen Was a Popular Place

Over 6,000 came to see it the first day. The all-electric house.

Earthquake Chances

WHAT is the probability that your house will be destroyed by an earthquake, say, in the next twenty-five years?

Ripley Freeman, past president of both the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and the American Society of Civil Engineers, is the author of a book just published which gives his conclusions after more than this period of study on the causes and effects of these calamities.

Even including the danger area west of the Rocky Mountains, and the 700 or more lives lost during the San Francisco earthquake and fire in 1906, the author finds that only about 930 people in the whole of the United States have lost their lives directly and indirectly through earthquakes during the century which ended in 1930. Says a reviewer in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch:*

"During that period, he states, the greatest loss of life, outside of San Francisco, resulted from the earthquake at Charleston, South Carolina, in 1886, when 100 lives were lost. Of the total property loss in the San Francisco earthquake and fire, in 1906, Mr. Freeman finds that only 5 per cent. can be attributed to the earthquake proper, and that the balance of the loss was due to the fire which followed.

"'No region within the United States or Canada appears wholly immune from the possibility of earthquake damage,' the author avers, 'altho the liability is exceedingly small in those portions of the United States located east of the Rocky Mountains. From all data of earthquake history and geology,' he adds, 'Manhattan Island appears to be one of the very safest spots for probable immunity from earthquake shock.'

"'The total earthquake damage in the United States and Canada, exclusive of fire damage following quakes, during the last century,' Mr. Freeman estimates, 'does not exceed, roughly, $40,000,000.' The author also explains that the motion of an earthquake is not as bad as most people believe it to be, and 'rarely, if ever, as terrible as many of the published accounts lead one to believe. In nine cases out of ten,' he adds, 'happenings during earthquakes that involve loss of life and property are the results of bad designs or of bad building construction, and could be prevented by proper construction methods.'

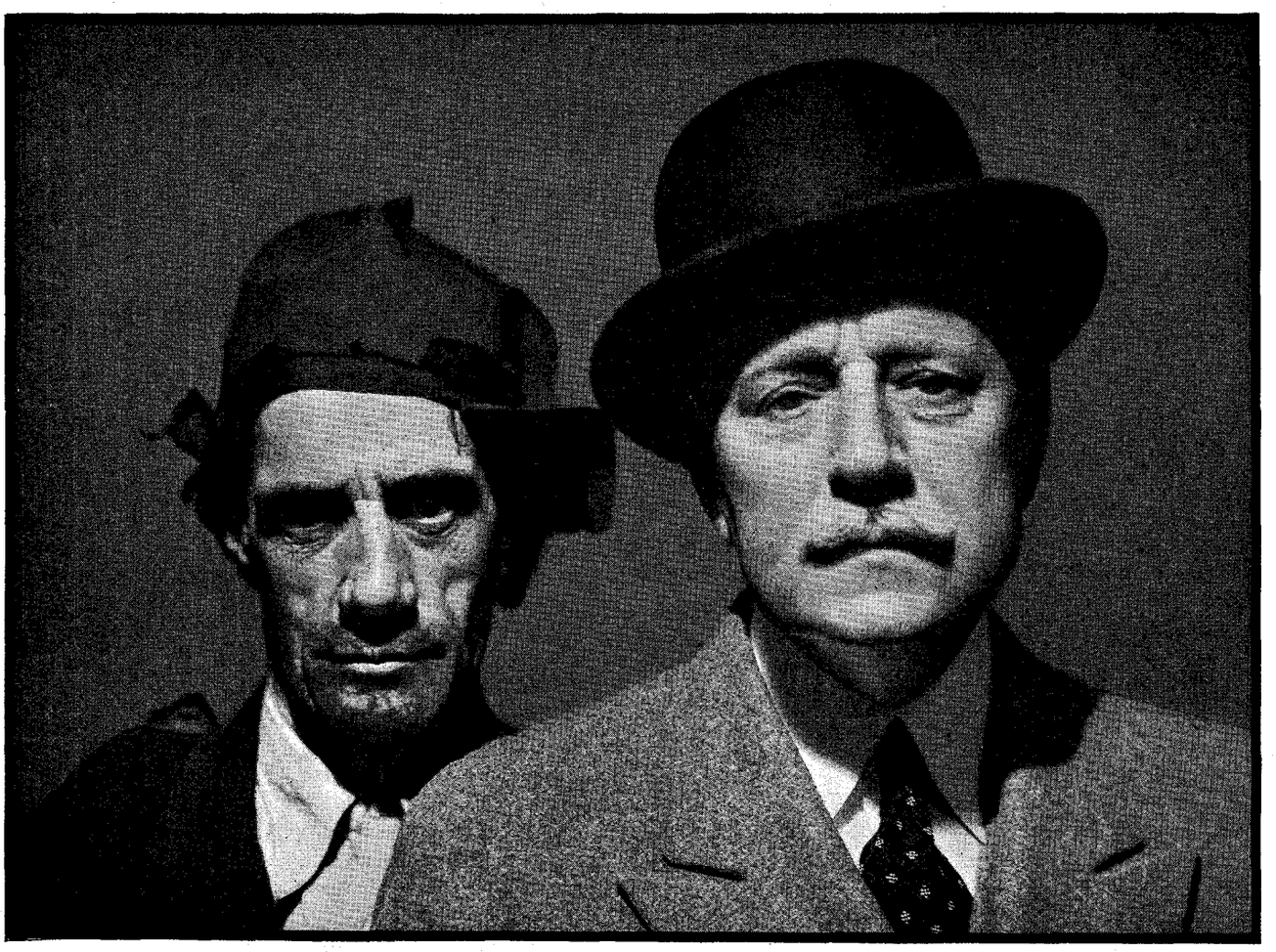
"'Well-built structures of wood or brick, or of squared stone laid up with strong mortar, have generally withstood earthquake shock. Buildings of monolithic reinforced concrete, deposited around well-designed steel skeletons, have in general withstood wonderfully well the extremely severe earthquakes of Tokyo, Japan, 1923; Santa Barbara, California, 1925; Managua, Nicaragua, 1931; and New Zealand, 1931.'

"The author reassures his readers concerning the possible earthquake future of the United States. 'The zones of greatest earthquake activity,' he says, 'are limited and well defined. By studies of earthquake belts, and by history, and by studies of topography and great contrasts of elevation between mountain ranges and ocean deeps, we are reassured that the San Francisco earthquake of 1906, the New Madrid earthquake of 1811, and the Owens Valley earthquake of 1872, present examples of earthquake destruction of the greatest violence and broadest range that we have to fear in the United States and Canada. Nothing worse than these three historic quakes appears to be even remotely possible in the United States or Canada.'"

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Sure... they both come from Pennsylvania!

But all Pennsylvania men are not alike! Neither are all Pennsylvania motor oils!



TODAY, 100% Pennsylvania motor oil is accepted throughout the world as the finest possible motor oil. Any automobile engineer will tell you this.

But the oil fields of Pennsylvania have their "tramp wells" as well as their champions. And not all Pennsylvania oil is of championship quality.

Along every roadside today you will find an ever-increasing number of "catch-penny" oils; cheaply refined inferior oils, trading on Pennsylvania's fair name and honor.

It is well to remember that only the finest Pennsylvania oil can win every fight in your motor . . . the gruelling battles against heat, cold, carbon and friction.

And one sure way to get the finest of Pennsylvania is to ask for VEEDOL.

VEEDOL is made by the world's largest refiner and marketer of Pennsylvania crudes. VEEDOL is heat-proof. Cold-proof. 99 1/10% carbon-free. Made so by a new and secret $2,000,000 refining process.

No other motor oil at any price can give you more miles of perfect lubrication or more complete motor protection.

Yet VEEDOL actually costs less than the price usually paid for other high-grade 100% Pennsylvania oils.

A TIDE WATER ASSOCIATED PRODUCT

DON'T MERELY ASK FOR "PENNSYLVANIA"... ASK FOR

VEEDOL MOTOR OIL

AND GET 100% PENNSYLVANIA . . . AT ITS FINEST

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Fighting Our Inferiority Complex

EVERY MAN EXPERIENCES DEFEAT—some frequently, others less so. And defeat has its physical effects.

These may be summed up as a consciousness of inferiority. From our earliest years we have the sense of being either a hammer or an anvil.

These assertions comprise the preface to a statement of a means by which one may conquer an inferiority complex, elaborated by a German student of psychology in its relations to character, Dr. Paul Th. Hoffman, writing in the *Hamburger Fremdenblatt*. He says:

"Some defeats seem but trifles, others are for a long time, perhaps for a lifetime, of crucial significance.

"The teacher who lacks command over his class, for example, will suffer a thousand petty persecutions from his pupils.

"The husband, who feels inferior to his wife, may outwardly act the master, but at home will remain the 'slipper hero.'

"Again, a defeated woman may, during her whole life, suffer agonies under the sway of a domestic tyrant.

"There are employees who, through sheer timidity, dare not open their mouths in the presence of their chief, and who for this reason must put up with tyrannical treatment. Others, even when quite subordinate, can contrive by their attitude to win due respect from their chief.

"In the same way innate weaknesses, bodily defects and other limitations may harm a man's consciousness in a marked manner.

"Any such lack may work out as a psychical thorn chronically painful and doing all sorts of damage until, at last, he feels incompetent to achieve any victory over his circumstances.

"Each one has his Achilles heel—each is aware of a place in himself in which he can be mortally wounded. It is, therefore, important to each one of us to confront this sense of impotence and of inferiority with determination.

"A man with a smarting sense of prior defeat has already lost half the battle. The man who regards 'the other fellow' as the ablest and the best equipped is often prejudiced by that combination of ideas and emotions which are summed up in the familiar term 'inferiority complex.'

"Such a sense of limitation may arise in early childhood.

"Cases of this sort are often amenable to treatment through psychoanalysis.

"A man, for instance, has been, since his fifth year, under the influence of a stepfather, who meant well, but was stern.

"As a child, he felt cowed and humiliated. Above the threshold of consciousness the young man may have forgotten the details of this experience, but subconsciously, the humiliations and defeats continue to have their effect. They may have a baneful influence upon his whole subsequent development."

IN extreme cases and in situations that may be called "pathological," the accomplished psychiatrist alone can be of use; but in others, in every-day life, and of a familiar sort, self-discipline suffices. Dr. Hoffman goes on:

"To begin with, it is well established that nature, just as she so often heals illnesses, seeks also to smooth away weaknesses. She must be met half-way. Thus will the positive and constructive processes of experience be brought up and into the consciousness from the levels of the subconscious.

"Assets, in a manner of speaking, will thus wipe out liabilities. It is incumbent upon us to act in this fashion whenever we have to do with an inferiority complex. A man must be clear in his own mind regarding what he has in the way of assets against each liability.

"Now it is important that a man realize his own gifts and aptitudes. Such gifts and aptitudes should be developed. They are a foundation upon which the individual builds himself up, a basis whereby he gains a grip upon himself.

"The moment the man gets this grip upon himself, his weaknesses sink into the secondary plane, he endures a sense of them more easily, he copes with them better.

"The man who adopts such a course will soon find that the sense of impotence is slowly but surely leaving him. He will realize more and more that he is able to cope with the battle of life. Even if he gains but a single victory in the beginning, the memory of it will afford him new strength.

"Only a harmonious, sincere, and, therefore, effective struggle against one's weaknesses through a utilization of one's powers on the good side of character can bring about the conquest of an inferiority complex."

Decayed Teeth

THE EXACT CAUSE OF DECAY in teeth is a matter on which, apparently, dentists are not agreed.

According to the usually accepted view, decay always begins at the outer coating of a tooth—the enamel—by the deposit thereon of acid-forming bacteria. Accordingly, if a tooth is kept scrupulously clean, it can not decay.

But a more recent view is that no matter how clean a tooth may be, decay may set in if the structure of the tooth is faulty, due to improper diet. This view was advanced in the first joint convention of dentists and physicians, held recently in New York, by Dr. Royal S. Haynes. Says the New York *Times:*

"Dr. Haynes, speaking from the physician's standpoint, attacked the old doctrine that 'a clean tooth never decays,' with the flat declaration that modern research shows that a clean tooth can decay. He added: 'Let us realize that a clean tooth can decay if, because of the diet, that tooth has not a resistant structure.'"

THE opposite, and older, view is upheld by Dr. J. Leon Williams, of New York, in a letter to *Dental Cosmos* (Philadelphia). He says:

"I coined the phrase 'a clean tooth will not decay' many years ago, and the phrase contains the key to the whole problem of dental caries. It is unqualifiedly true that a clean tooth will not decay. It will not decay because it can not decay if kept free from the acid-forming bacteria, which are the immediate, inciting cause of decay. The implication of that phrase 'resistant structure' always suggests to me the exploded notion of some mysterious, metaphysical vital force that resists the purely chemical process of decay. Decay of the teeth begins on the surface of the enamel, and is a purely chemical process. Bacteria convert starch and sugar into lactic acid, and this dissolves the enamel.

"If we ever succeed in controlling the decay of human teeth, it will not be by changing the structure of the teeth, at least not primarily, but by inhibiting the action of acid-forming bacteria.

"There are striking differences in the liability of different teeth to decay. No intelligent person can suppose that these are due to differences in structure. It is to the study of the environing conditions that all future research must be directed."

In a postscript to his letter, Dr. Williams notes a report, just made by Drs. Bunting, Jay, and Hard, describing the results of experiments with two large groups of children, extending over two years. He writes:

"This showed that a scientifically selected diet resulted in greatly decreased decay. There is not a hint that the arrest of decay was due to a change in tooth-structure.

"No, it was due to some change in the blood and fluids of the mouth which inhibited the growth and action of *Bacillus Acidophilus*. In Dr. Bunting's own words—'an inhibitory effect on the growth of the bacillus and an arrest of caries.'

"This seems to be in perfect accord with my position and predictions."

Speeding the Race-Horse Electrically

HORSES at the antipodes have shown amazing speed lately. Diminutive, yet none the less "shocking," electric batteries, concealed in the hand, or the saddle, or the belt of a jockey, have been used in Australian races to speed the horse.

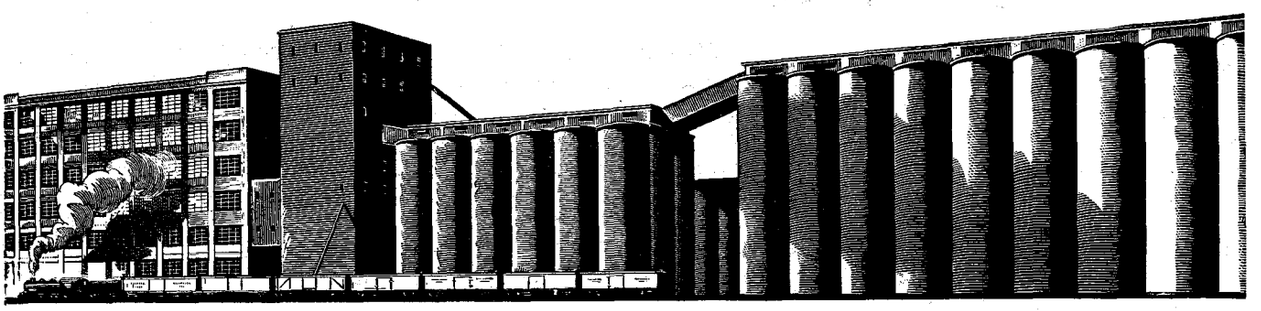
In announcing this, the Frankfurt *Neueste Zeitung* notes:

"The electrical batteries are sometimes hidden in innocent tobacco or cigaret containers. The rim or edge of such a container will be equipped with a pair of contact devices.

"The advantage of these batteries in a tobacco box is that the jockey, in case he comes under suspicion, can throw out the battery without detection. In some instances there has been found a basis for the suspicion that the jockeys attached these batteries to their saddles in such wise that a light pressure of the thighs sufficed to effect contact. The result was to impart the required electrical shock to the horse.

"In some cases it was found that the jockeys hid the battery in the belt of a jacket or coat, the wires for the current running down a leg to the stirrup."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



SPEED

OF COMMUNICATION

RULES IN THE MILLING INDUSTRY

That's why leading companies use Long Distance Telephone and Private Line Teletypewriter Service so extensively

"QUICK communication between head offices, branch offices and the trade is perhaps the most important thing in the industry," says a leading miller. The widespread use of Long Distance and private line Teletypewriter Service is evidence of their great value.

The secretary of a large mining company says: "We are heavy users of Long Distance in all departments . . . in the buying of grain, the selling of our products, and in executive and promotional work." Another executive declares: "I think it safe to say that between 65 and 75 per cent of all of our sales are made over the telephone." Still a third says: "Telephone service simplifies all merchandising operations, because it places our branch office managers, salesmen and customers on the same footing as though they were located just a few blocks up the street."

Three milling companies control the operations of their mills, elevators and branch offices by connecting strategic points with private line Teletypewriter Service—*typing by wire.* General Mills, Inc., links offices in Minneapolis, Chicago, Kansas City, Wichita Falls, Wichita, Oklahoma City, Buffalo, and New York. Pillsbury Flour Mills Company connects its offices in Minneapolis, Buffalo, and New York. Commander Larabee Corporation connects Minneapolis, Kansas City and North Kansas City.

Teletypewriters are used by the companies for transmitting sales information, orders, shipping instructions, production data, executive messages, accounting and credit details, other vital matters.

These modern Bell System services can be custom-fitted to the needs of any business. Let a telephone representative show how they can help your company speed operations and cut costs.

JUST CALL YOUR BELL TELEPHONE BUSINESS OFFICE

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Chicago's Double-Decker Conventions

THEY MAY MIX IT IN A ROUSING GOOD SCRAP later on, but this month the Republicans and Democrats are joining hands in a rare demonstration of harmony. They are going to hold their national conventions on a more or less cooperative basis, at least so far as place and physical properties are concerned.

On the 14th the Republicans will meet in the big glass, steel, and concrete stadium on West Madison Street in Chicago, in one of the world's largest and finest buildings primarily dedicated to sport.

Then, on the 27th, the Democrats will come along and use the same meeting-place. And not only the same building, according to the United Press. They will "use the platforms, seating arrangement, press facilities, radio set-up, and probably even the decorations," including 250,000 yards of bunting, prepared under the supervision of Ralph E. Williams of Portland, Oregon, chairman on arrangements for the Republicans.

International

The Sports Palace Where They Play the Great Convention Game

It isn't often you'll find two armies camping on the same ground, but it has happened before—most recently in 1912 when the Republicans nominated Taft in Chicago, and the Progressives chose Roosevelt.

But, perhaps, it isn't such a bad notion. Look at all the time and money saved by making one set of equipment do double duty.

The Stadium where the conventions will be held, and which is capable of accommodating 30,000 persons, has witnessed many and diverse spectacles since it was built in 1929—hockey games, flower shows, circuses, rodeos, fairs, and boxing matches. But it has never witnessed anything like the grand old game of saving the nation which the two parties will soon begin.

Chicago has made elaborate preparations to entertain the players of this exciting sport. Facilities at the Stadium, in the hotels, for press, radio, and telegraph, are on a "bigger and better" scale than ever before in political convention history. And Chicago hopes that the visitors to the city during the two meetings (they may be as many as 200,000) will spend in proportion.

About one detail of the arrangements there has been doubt and worry. While the delegates are wrestling with such knotty problems as the tariff, unemployment, farm relief, recognition of Russia and Prohibition, wherewithal shall they ease their parched throats? There have been some disturbing rumors on this subject, but the Chicago *Tribune* sets them at rest in an article signed by Arthur Evans, from which we borrow a few paragraphs:

> Chicago is to be no drier than the rest of the country, and the speak-easies will speak as easily as ever during the Republican and Democratic national conventions, according to unofficial word issued with a view to reassuring delegates and visitors who have been inquiring as to the foundation for recent reports that Federal agents plan to clamp on the lid and transform Chicago into a June Sahara and the one dry spot on the continent.
>
> Unofficial emissaries from Washington, traveling incognito, but claiming plenipotentiary rating, have appeared before municipal authorities with word that the reports of a dry drive are all wet.
>
> The outcome of the informal palavering led to the unofficial announcement, prefaced with "no names to be mentioned," that Chicago is to be as open as ever in June. Instead of 165 additional dry agents being placed in Chicago, it was declared about 145 agents will be taken out of Chicago during the month and sent to Detroit or Miami to look for rum-runners.

RAY BLACK, writing for United Press, is even more circumstantial. A general refurbishing "is under way in speak-easies," he reports, as he continues:

> Several gaudy cabarets have opened up on the near North Side. Owners admit frankly that they are angling for convention trade. Prices are down, gin from $25 to $18 a case of twelve fifths, and alcohol can be bought for $4, $5, and $6 a gallon, depending on quality. Canadian Bourbon, costing bootleggers $65 a case, sells to the consumer for $5 a pint delivered. American Bourbon comes at $5.50 a pint. Canadian Scotch is priced at $7 a pint.

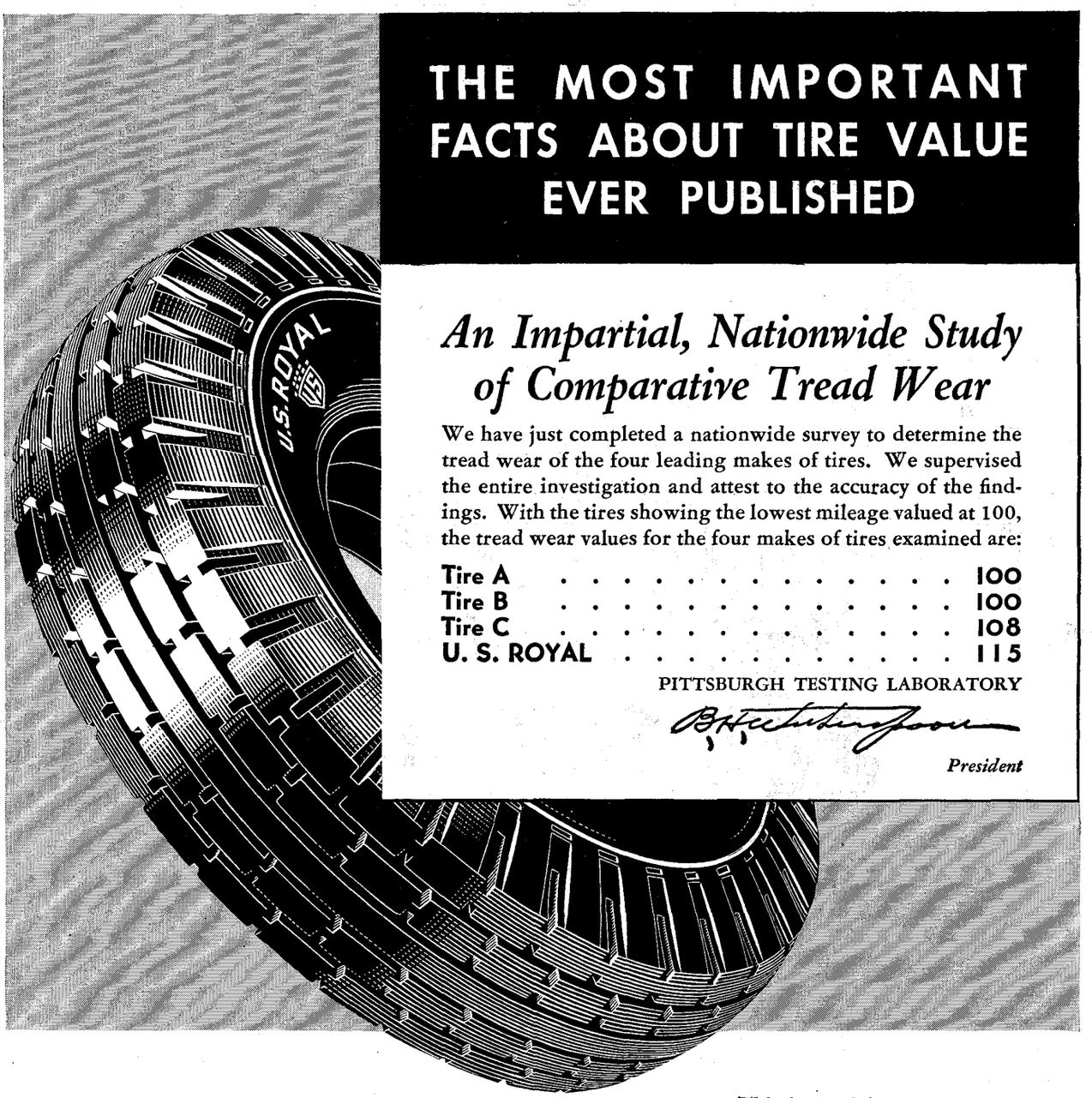
However, as if in reply to these forecasts of humidity, Chicago has seen a number of "preconvention" raids that may mean a dry spell, and may not.

The Stadium is located in a district where once, "in the days of five-cent beers and the bunny hug," was, according to the United Press, "a wide-open, roaring square mile of saloons, vice resorts, ten-by-twelve dance halls, and bullet-pocked gambling houses," where "the girls wore their paint thick and their knives in their stockings." By automobile or taxicab, the Stadium is about seven minutes from the heart of the Loop, says the United Press in another article, detailing some local information that may be helpful to strangers in the convention city. Reading on:

> Elevated cars make the distance in about the same time; street-cars take twelve to fourteen minutes.
>
> Were the roof removed, the Stadium would look much like the usual university football oval. For the conventions, of course, the arena is boarded over and covered with seats. The huge oval arena is 244 feet, four inches long and 145 feet wide. It contains 30,928 square feet.
>
> Rising from its perimeter is a bank of mezzanine seats, numbering 7,678. The first upper balcony has 3,178 permanent seats, and the second 3,518.
>
> The roof is 117 feet above the floor, and is supported without the use of a single pillar or post to obstruct the view.

THE story of the conventions will be told in an 8,000,000-word telegram, according to advance information released by United Press. Telegraph companies are prepared to handle that wordage, and more if necessary, over 328 separate wires taken into the Stadium. The press contingent, which will be the principal user of these telegraphic facilities, will be the largest in convention history. Seven hundred correspondents (many of them managing editors and press association executives, who seldom appear

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



THE MOST IMPORTANT FACTS ABOUT TIRE VALUE EVER PUBLISHED

An Impartial, Nationwide Study of Comparative Tread Wear

We have just completed a nationwide survey to determine the tread wear of the four leading makes of tires. We supervised the entire investigation and attest to the accuracy of the findings. With the tires showing the lowest mileage valued at 100, the tread wear values for the four makes of tires examined are:

Tire A	**100**
Tire B	**100**
Tire C	**108**
U. S. ROYAL	**115**

PITTSBURGH TESTING LABORATORY

President

Quick Facts about the Survey

PURPOSE—To determine scientifically the tread wear expectancy of the leading brands of those tire manufacturers who produce 78 per cent of the American output.

MADE BY—The Pittsburgh Testing Laboratory with the co-operation of ten leading universities.

WHERE MADE—In 83 towns and cities in all parts of the United States.

HOW MADE—From speedometer and instrument readings on tires in actual service on owners' cars.

FIELD WORK—Done under the supervision of engineering professors, each working independently in the various survey areas.

COMPILATION—Each engineering professor audited the data from his survey area before forwarding to the Pittsburgh Testing Laboratory for final audit and compilation into the national finding.

IMPARTIAL—The United States Rubber Company had no hand in the analysis, had no knowledge of the results being obtained, accepted without question or alteration the audited findings of the Pittsburgh Testing Laboratory.

This impartial survey points plainly to one outstanding value among the foremost makes of tires on the market today. Under every condition of use—on all kinds of cars—in every section of the country—U. S. Royals were *proved* to be giving 7 to 15% more tread wear than other leading brands.

This is an established fact, full of significance for every tire buyer. It means that you can buy a U. S. Tire with positive assurance of a greater mileage return for your investment—and without a penny premium in cost.

United States Rubber Company

WORLD'S LARGEST PRODUCER OF RUBBER

Copyright 1932, United States Rubber Co.

U. S. TIRES built with TEMPERED RUBBER

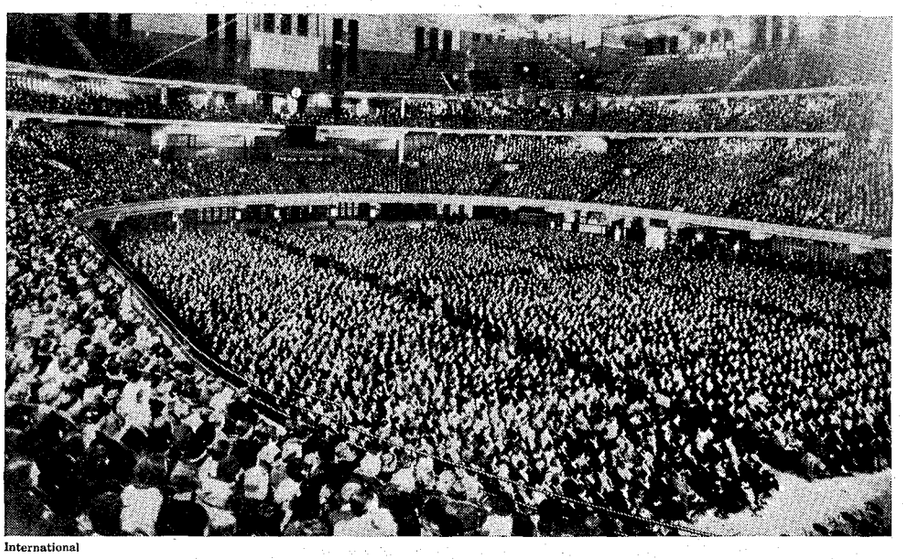
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

in the reportorial rôle) will cover the meetings. They come from all sections of the country, and from abroad. Finally, to bring this chronicle of "biggest evers" to an end, more people than ever before, probably 60,000,000, will get the proceedings by radio. Here we learn of an innovation:

New parabolic microphones, designed to pick up the voice of a speaker from anywhere in the Stadium and amplify it, will be used for the first time.

On the speakers' platform, in a row against the outer edge of the oval, are the four small studios where radio speeches may be made independent of what is going on outside them.

Fifty-seven feet back of the speaker—just back of and above the executives' platform—are four booths, erected on the inclined tiers where are spectators' seats in other parts of the Stadium. Each booth is eight feet wide and ten feet from front to back. Glass windows form the fronts of the booths. Inside are the radio announcers, speaking into microphones, and engineers with mechanical equipment and controls. The engineers can "cut in" the broadcast on any of the variously located microphones.



International

Inside the Stadium 30,000 Can Sit Down for a Feast of Oratory

Some of the more striking facts and figures of the conventions themselves are tabulated. Each party has 1,154 delegate votes, and an equal number of alternates. This number is arrived at by allowing States and territories twice as many votes as they have Congressmen in both Houses.

In the Republican party, in which the majority rules, 578 votes are enough either to nominate or, if scattered, deadlock.

In the Democratic party, where the two-thirds rule prevails, 770 votes are needed for nomination, but 385 can deadlock.

Twenty-five thousand persons will visit each convention, according to the estimate of the press association from which we borrow our data, and 65,000 will visit the city during each meeting. At each convention, it is hopefully predicted, $12,000,000 will be spent.

The Republican convention is expected to last only five or six days. Cryptically, the United Press observes that the Democrats will be in session "more than six days."

Mr. Williams, already mentioned, is in charge of Republican arrangements, while Jouett Shouse of Kansas performs similar functions for the Democrats. Senators L. J. Dickinson of Iowa, Republican, and Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky, Democrat, are scheduled to act as temporary chairmen and key-noters for their respective parties.

Political conventions incline to the routine. Their daily events are carefully scheduled in advance, according to the experts. An entertaining account of the how and why of such operations is provided by Frank R. Kent of the Baltimore *Sun* in a special article in *The American Magazine*. He bases his statements on Democratic practise, assuring us at the same time that "the mechanics in both conventions are practically identical."

Delegates are chosen in two ways, he tells us, continuing:

In nineteen States are held Presidential primaries, in which the Democratic voters vote directly for the national delegates. In twenty-nine States the voters elect delegates to a State convention, which, in turn, selects delegates to the national convention. In both cases, the theory is that the delegates are the choice of the party voters. But the theory is far from the fact. Actually the choice is made by one man—or at most a handful of men—who play practical politics every day in the year, and who, by virtue of their attention to the game, have become political leaders or bosses in their respective States or cities. Some of them are decent, straight, intelligent, and holders of high public offices. Some are sordid, sinister, shrewd, completely lacking in public spirit, operating on a low plane. But whether they are of the first type or the second or in between, these so-called local leaders have no difficulty in controlling the primaries.

The reason they can control is that so many voters fail to participate in the primaries.

From the public angle, this is very much worse than failure to vote in the general elections, because the primaries are really the key to all politics. They are the gate through which all aspirants for elective office must pass before they can get upon a party ticket or go to a party convention. Control of this gate enables the political machine to limit the choice of the people in the general election to the machine's choice in the primaries. The politicians control the primaries because the machine voters, whom they direct, are the ones who go to the polls and regularly vote the machine ticket, while the great bulk of the non-machine voters pay no attention to the primaries.

The preliminary arrangements for the convention are in the hands of the National Committee. National committees are composed of two members from each State—a man and a woman, Mr. Kent tells us as he continues:

The committee meets in January of the Presidential year, fixes the date, and selects the city for the next convention. It is customary to go to the city that offers the most money for the honor. The money is used to pay debts and form the nucleus of the campaign fund. This year Chicago paid $150,000 for the Republican convention, but had to go up to $200,000 for the Democrats to meet the bid of Atlantic City.

A week before the convention the National Committee gathers in the convention city. It distributes tickets, supervises the physical arrangements of the hall, settles the seating of the delegates and the press, passes upon the credentials of the delegations, hears contests, and decides between the contesting delegations.

And this hasty summary of the daily events of the conventions we find in *The World's Work:*

First Day—Key-note speeches. . . . Extravagant denunciation of the party in power by the party out of power and of the party out of power by the party in power. . . . Flash-light pictures. . . . Addresses of welcome. . . . Appointment of committees.

Second Day—Report of committees on Rules and Credentials. . . . Sharp dispute over the seating of several Southern delegations. . . . More flash-light pictures. . . . Rumors of a bolt, of a landslide, of a betrayal. . . . Address by the Permanent Chairman, repeating what the Temporary Chairman said.

Third Day—Submission of the party platform, on which the Committee on Resolutions has spent two sleepless nights, on a diet of tobacco smoke. . . . Bitter factional dispute over farm relief and Prohibition. . . . Appearance of the steam-roller and adoption of the platform.

Fourth to *N*th Day—Nominating and seconding speeches for Presidential candidates. . . . Heyday for favorite sons. . . . "South Dakota offers that peerless leader," etc., etc. . . . Nomination of candidates. . . . Demonstration. . . . Hasty nomination of a Vice-Presidential candidate. . . . Adjournment.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

HENRY FORD ON UNEMPLOYMENT

I HAVE always had to work, whether any one hired me or not. For the first forty years of my life, I was an employe. When not employed by others, I employed myself. I found very early that being out of hire was not necessarily being out of work. The first means that your employer has not found something for you to do; the second means that you are waiting until he does.

We nowadays think of work as something that others find for us to do, call us to do, and pay us to do. No doubt our industrial growth is largely responsible for that. We have accustomed men to think of work that way.

In my own case, I was able to find work for others as well as myself. Outside my family life, nothing has given me more satisfaction than to see jobs increase in number and in profit to the men who handle them. And beyond question, the jobs of the world today are more numerous and profitable in wages than they were even eighteen years ago.

But something entirely outside the workshops of the nation has affected this hired employment very seriously. The word "unemployment" has become one of the most dreadful words in the language. The condition itself has become the concern of every person in the country.

When this condition arrived, there were just three things to be done. The first, of course, was to maintain employment at the maximum by every means known to management. Employment—hire—was what the people were accustomed to; they preferred it; it was the immediate solution of the difficulty. In our plants we used every expedient to spread as much employment over as many employes as was possible. I don't believe in "make work"—the public pays for all unnecessary work—but there are times when the plight of others compels us to do the human thing even though it be but a makeshift; and I am obliged to admit that, like most manufacturers, we avoided layoffs by continuing work that good business judgment would have halted. All of our non-profit work was continued in full force and much of the shop work. There were always tens of thousands employed—the lowest point at Dearborn was 40,000—but there were always thousands unemployed or so meagerly employed, that the situation was far from desirable.

When all possible devices for providing employment have been used and fall short, there remains no alternative but self-help or charity.

I do not believe in routine charity. I think it a shameful thing that any man should have to stoop to take it, or give it. I do not include human helpfulness under the name of charity. My quarrel with charity is that it is neither helpful nor human. The charity of our cities is the most barbarous thing in our system, with the possible exception of our prisons. What we call charity is a modern substitute for being personally kind, personally concerned and personally involved in the work of helping others in difficulty. True charity is a much more costly effort than money-giving. Our donations too often purchase exemption from giving the only form of help that will drive the need for charity out of the land.

THE unemployed man is every one's concern, Henry Ford says — most of all the man's own concern. Being unemployed does not need to mean being out of work. There may be work even though one may not be hired to do it. Mr. Ford begins today a discussion of Employment, Charity and Self-Help as the three courses open to us in present conditions. He does not believe in routine charity because, he says, it is neither kind nor helpful. It does not get under the load or tackle the cause. He describes here a method he has followed. In the next issue of this publication he will discuss Self-Help.

Our own theory of helping people has been in operation for some years. We used to discuss it years ago—when no one could be persuaded to listen. Those who asked public attention to these matters were ridiculed by the very people who now call most loudly for some one to do something.

Our own work involves the usual emergency relief, hospitalization, adjustment of debt, with this addition—we help people to alter their affairs in common-sense accordance with changed conditions, and we have an understanding that all help received should be repaid in reasonable amounts in better times. Many families were not so badly off as they thought; they needed guidance in the management of their resources and opportunities. Human nature, of course, presented the usual problems. Relying on human sympathy many develop a spirit of professional indigence. But where co-operation is given, honest and self-respecting persons and families can usually be assisted to a condition which is much less distressing than they feared.

One of our responsibilities, voluntarily assumed—not because it was ours, but because there seemed to be no one else to assume it—was the care of a village of several hundred families whose condition was pretty low. Ordinarily a large welfare fund would have been needed to accomplish anything for these people. In this instance, we set the people at work cleaning up their homes and backyards, and then cleaning up the roads of their town, and then plowing up about 500 acres of vacant land around their houses. We abolished everything that savored of "handout" charity, opening instead a modern commissary where personal I O U's were accepted, and a garment-making school, and setting the cobblers and tailors of the community to work for their neighbors. We found the people heavily burdened with debt, and we acted informally as their agents in apportioning their income to straighten their affairs. Many families are now out of debt for the first time in years. There has appeared in this village not only a new spirit of confidence in life, but also a new sense of economic values, and an appreciation of economic independence which we feel will not soon be lost. None of these things could have been accomplished by paying out welfare funds after the orthodox manner. The only true charity for these people was somehow to get under their burdens with them and lend them the value of our experience to show them what can be done by people in their circumstances.

Our visiting staff in city work has personally handled thousands of cases in the manner above described. And while no one institution can shoulder all the burden, we feel that merely to mitigate present distress is not enough—we feel that thousands of families have been prepared for a better way of life when the wheels of activity begin turning again.

But there is still another way, a third way, so much better than the very best charitable endeavor that it simply forbids us to be satisfied with anything less. That is the way of Self-Help, which I shall discuss in the next issue of this publication.

Prepared and paid for by the Ford Motor Company as a contribution to public welfare.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Famous French Doctor tells how to Correct

Sleepiness after Meals

DR. ROSENTHAL *uses X-ray to explain how fresh yeast cleanses intestines—restores "pep."*

FEEL drowsy after eating? That's usually a sign of wastes being held too long in your intestines, doctors say!

If you'd like to feel "peppy" and wide-awake all day, try the simple method famous physicians advise. Keep internally healthy and clean *the fresh yeast way!*

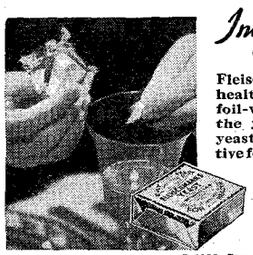
Here's what Dr. Rosenthal, of the celebrated Pasteur Institute, in Paris, says about this method:—

"Fresh yeast is not a drug, but an unusual food . . . with surprising ability to relieve constipation, correct indigestion and tone up the whole system.

"Fresh yeast cleanses the digestive tract, purifies . . . corrects coated tongue, bad breath . . . headaches, sleepiness after meals, etc."

Try it! Get a supply of Fleischmann's fresh Yeast and add it to your diet—3 cakes regularly every day. Directions are on the label.

"AFTER EVERY MEAL I felt 'logy' and sleepy," *writes* Mr. Jerome O'Grady, *of Bay Shore, N. Y.* "My system was dull and sluggish. After eating Fleischmann's Yeast for a few weeks my whole system seemed waked up. I found I could eat without the need of sleep afterward."



Important

Fleischmann's Yeast for health comes only in the foil-wrapped cake with the *yellow* label. It is yeast in its fresh, effective form—the kind doctors advise! At grocers', restaurants, soda fountains. Rich in vitamins B, G and D.

© 1932, Standard Brands Incorporated

Yale Goes Out of the Football Show Business

YALE is shooting more holes in the football that was puffed up to the size of a Zeppelin.

The air is coming out. Soon, we are assured, this football will be deflated. It will be reduced to its proper size, and will no longer resemble the dirigible *Akron*.

The football, or rather the game itself, has been swelling, increasing to abnormal size, for years. It grew from a recreation to a million-dollar business.

Critics of the game, both academic and non-academic, have been talking about how to let the air out of this gigantic pigskin, how to reduce the emphasis popularly placed upon the sport. The famous Carnegie Foundation report of a few years ago was one of the first definite attempts. The introduction of the Gates plan at Pennsylvania, where they are trying to make football just another campus activity, was another step in that direction. More than a year ago Yale made a preliminary move toward deflating the football by reducing her schedule. And it was only a few weeks ago that the Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools banned athletic scholarships.

Now President Angell announces that Old Eli is going farther still. A report of a graduate committee has been accepted. Athletics in general are to be supported out of endowment. The varsity football schedule, beginning probably with 1934, will be cut to five games.

The new system has seemingly "omitted none of the principal changes which have for years been regarded as desirable but unattainable," says a New York *Times* editorial outlining the plan:

> The season itself is shortened by prohibiting organized spring practise for the fall sports and fall practise for the spring sports.
>
> The professional coach is abolished. With him goes the elaborate and costly apparatus of exclusive training tables and other inflated operating costs.
>
> Free admission to all games for the undergraduate body is prescribed. The size of training squads is cut down. Obviously, this is an earnest and courageous attempt to take college athletics out of the show business.

SAVE in a few quarters this is hailed as a move in the right direction. The press and college heads in general approve it. A certain amount of dissatisfaction is to be found among football stars and coaches.

The Yale Alumni Weekly heartily favors the recommendations, and hails the new program as "a return to sanity and proper perspective in college athletics."

While "the presidents and the athletic directors of most large Eastern colleges and universities were in emphatic accord with the sweeping innovations set forth by President Angell, there was no indication that any will follow suit in so drastic a fashion," writes Robert Harron in the New York *Evening Post*. Reading on:

President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia, who more than a year ago proposed the support of intercollegiate and intramural athletic programs through endowment, and President Thomas S. Gates, under whose direction the University of Pennsylvania instituted sweeping athletic reforms, were two of the college executives most keenly interested in the announcement of Yale's new policy.

Yale's program was hailed by Harry Heneage, director of Dartmouth College athletics, as "a step in the right direction."

A DISTINGUISHED Yale alumnus, himself an educator of note, Dr. Robert Maynard Hutchins, president of the University of Chicago, and former dean of the Yale Law School, described the new athletic policy as "looking in the right direction in making athletics a student enterprise," according to the Associated Press.

And a coach and a college president from still farther west reacted to Yale's innovations thus, we read in a United Press dispatch under a Kansas City date line:

Dr. F. C. Allen, athletic director of the University of Kansas, Lawrence, agreed in part with the theory of survey announced by Yale, but considered the difference in the athletic situation there and in the East nullified some of the conclusions so far as his school was concerned.

"Here at Kansas," he said, "a faculty-controlled athletic board has prevented overemphasis of competitive varsity athletics. There has been no overinflation of athletics in the Big Six conference."

Dr. Walter Williams, president of the University of Missouri, said:

"The University of Missouri's athletic program has been deflated already to some extent in intercollegiate contests. I think football schedules might well be deflated to five games."

THERE is criticism for the new plan, of course, and right on the Yale campus. Albie Booth and some of his fellow gridiron men don't think much of it, and say so in no uncertain terms. Booth, Edward Rotan, and John S. Wilbur, all members of the 1931 squad, published a statement in *The Yale Daily News*, undergraduate newspaper. This is reported by the Associated Press:

> The trio charge that the report of the survey committee which outlined Yale's new athletic policy "did not take into account undergraduate opinion."
>
> *The News*, too, joined in criticizing the drastic curtailment in the university's athletic program.
>
> "Undergraduates and graduates alike," it warned editorially, "will not tolerate the complete obliteration of Yale's athletic traditions."

H. O. (Fritz) Crisler, finishing up as Minnesota's athletic director before going to Princeton, "sympathizes with Yale's new emphasis on intramural athletics, but fears curtailing intercollegiate competition won't be healthy," the Associated Press continues, while Howard Jones, U. S. C. coach and Yale graduate, does not agree with the praise lavished on the plan, which, he predicts, will be changed.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Latest Celestial Visitor

KEEPING up with Dr. Reinmuth's planetoid is as hard as keeping up with the Joneses.

First this tiny neighbor of the earth is 8,000,000 miles away, then 4,000,000 miles or so. Then 7,000,000 miles. One moment it is three miles in diameter. But before long this measurement is increased to ten miles.

But it does seem certain that the body Dr. Karl Reinmuth of Heidelberg discovered late in April is the earth's closest neighbor, except, of course, the moon.

At first the planetoid was referred merely as an "object," for it was uncertain just what its nature might be. Now that point is settled. It is a planetoid, or asteroid, and it is referred to as "1932 H. A."

A report from Science Service (Washington) gave some of the first information about this newly discovered body:

The earth's closest neighbor in the sun's family, the Reinmuth object, just revealed by Harvard computations, is one of the most important heavenly bodies discovered in recent years. Not since the discovery of the ninth planet, Pluto, have astronomers been so interested.

The Reinmuth object will come 6,000,000 miles closer to the earth than the famous asteroid, Eros, discovered in 1898.

By a coincidence it was found just a few days ago that the Delporte object, discovered the middle of March in Belgium, comes closer to earth than Eros, but the Reinmuth object's distance of 8,000,000 miles now breaks the Delporte object's record of 10,000,000 miles.

The asteroids are minor planets, most of which rotate about the sun in the wide gap of the solar system between Mars and Jupiter. More than 1,000 asteroids have been discovered in that region, and one theory is that they represent the remnants of a single planet that was spoiled in the making.

No asteroid has crossed within the orbit of the earth. If the Reinmuth object proves to be an asteroid and not a comet, it will be unique, since the computations show that it will come within not only the earth's orbit but that of Venus as well.

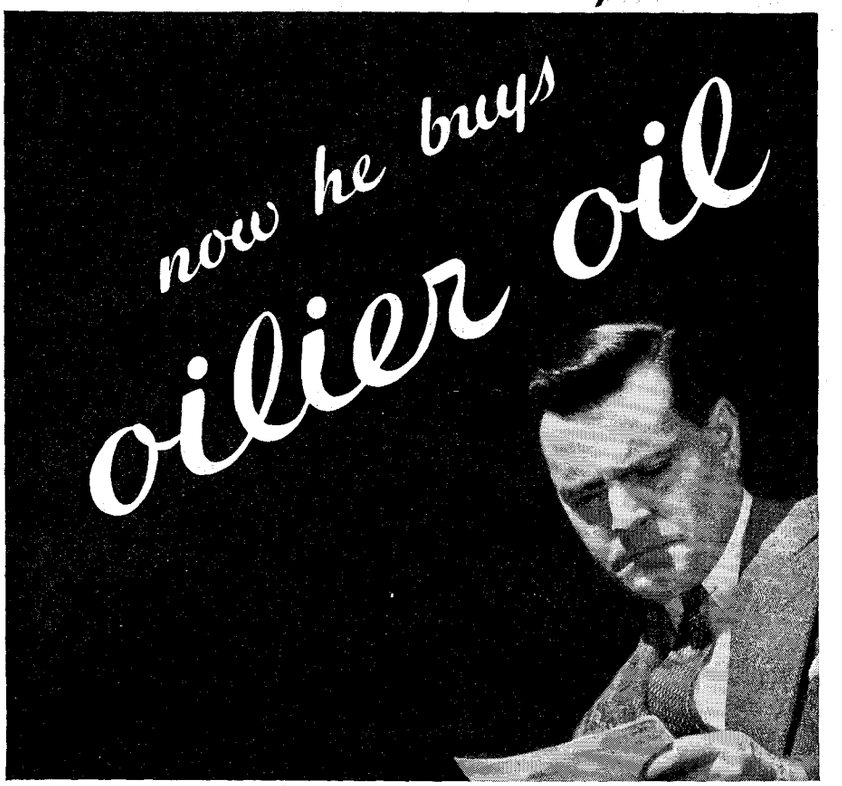
There is no hope that the interesting Reinmuth object, altho comparatively close to the earth, will be seen with the unaided eyes. It is only about three miles in diameter, and it is twelfth magnitude. Telescopes larger than six inches are necessary.

THEN, a little later, these figures were changed in an Associated Press dispatch from Heidelberg, which reported:

The discovery of the tiny planetoid, which was tentatively named "1932 H. A.," was announced recently by Heidelberg observatory. A supplementary announcement said that it can attain a proximity of about 4,350,000 miles to the earth, and travels in an elliptical orbit between that of the earth and Venus.

"When I spotted the new wonder of the sky in the sign of Astraea, or Virgin, the little planet was moving rapidly," said Dr. Karl Reinmuth, the discoverer. "That was on April 24. It dropt out of sight early in May as its orbit is close to the sun in the summer months. It should reappear

He STORMED at his repair bills



BILLS, BILLS, BILLS . . . one wallet-jolt after another . . . and then he stumbled onto a simple fact about oil that set him thinking. . . . Think about oil and you begin to get somewhere, because poor lubrication causes most motor trouble and costs you plenty.

The fact is, that oil refined from 100% Pure Pennsylvania Grade Crude is really *oilier* than others. Nature blessed it with a mysterious *extra* lubricating ability. In refining, all the natural advantages of the crude are perfected and fitted to the specific needs of your motor.

This oilier oil *fights heat* as no other oil can. It holds all the power behind your pistons, where all of it can work. Your engine has more power. More pep. More *go!*

That extra oiliness *lasts*, too! You don't have to add or change oil nearly so often. A real saving.

And your motor is fully protected from oil failure—the burned bearings, scored rings, pitted pistons which cause big BILLS.

For protection, economy and satisfaction, demand—and *get*—an *oilier* oil, a 100% Pure Pennsylvania oil!

SEND FOR THIS FREE BOOKLET!

"$1000 Worth of Information on Motor Oils" will help *you* avoid repair bills. Write for it—today—to Pennsylvania Grade Crude Oil Association, Dept. A-2, Oil City, Pennsylvania.

Guaranteed 100% PURE PENNSYLVANIA OIL
TRADE MARK REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

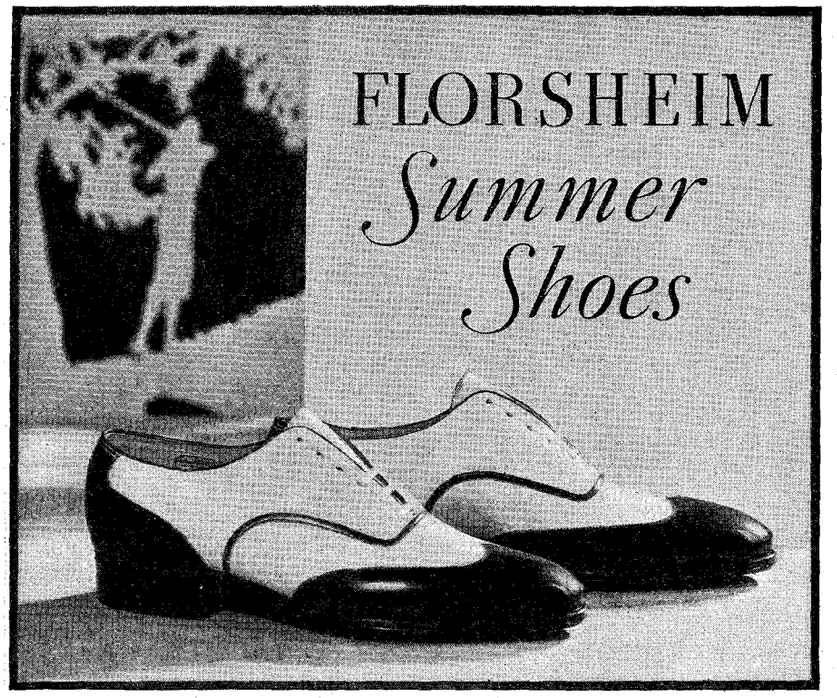
This emblem appears on many different brands of motor oil. It guarantees that the oil which displays it is made 100% from Pure Pennsylvania Grade Crude. The maker's individual brand guarantees the quality of the finished product.

PENNSYLVANIA GRADE
Crude Oil Association

AN ORGANIZATION EMBRACING PRODUCERS, REFINERS AND MARKETERS OF HIGH GRADE 100% PURE PENNSYLVANIA OIL

COPR. 1932, PENNSYLVANIA GRADE CRUDE OIL ASS'N.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



MOST STYLES $8

Some $8.50 and $9.00

Change now to cooler, more appropriate Summer Florsheims—they're the vogue with lighter clothes—and their cost is low for so much style, comfort, and satisfaction. Many styles at your Florsheim dealer's.

Illustrated, The Gem, *Style M-437* . . . $8.50

THE FLORSHEIM SHOE COMPANY, MANUFACTURERS, CHICAGO

THE AUTHORITY

ETIQUETTE

"The Blue Book of Social Usage"

By EMILY POST

"Mrs. Post's guide to the best social usage stands out in any group of similar books by reason of its authority, its clarity, its breadth or scope, and its infinite attention to detail. Those familiar with the earlier editions of 'Etiquette' will find in this latest edition much new material in the text, and notable additions to the already excellent photographic illustrations."—*Public Ledger, Philadelphia.*

Some Features of This Edition

48 PAGES OF ENTIRELY NEW MATERIAL—This present edition contains, in addition to the original material, 48 pages of letters and answers covering hundreds of questions not treated in detail before.

ETIQUETTE IN WASHINGTON AND STATE CAPITALS—All advice necessary to newly appointed officials, as well as to others who intend to become part of the diplomatic and official life of National and state capitals. There will be found also a complete list of diplomatic, ecclesiastical, and official precedence, information which has heretofore been considered unobtainable.

AMERICAN NEIGHBORHOOD CUSTOMS—Information on simple dinners and parties, showers, sewing circles, guest prize details. This is a special chapter written in answer to countless requests from young householders who ask how they can learn to cook, wait, and be charming hostesses.

FLAT SILVER AND ITS USAGE—Illustrations and descriptions of each table accessory with its characteristics and its use.

WEDDINGS—In the original book this subject was covered more completely than in any existing book. In the present edition there have been added many directions for the simplest wedding, the double wedding, the wedding in a Catholic church, the Jewish wedding, the littlest wedding in the biggest church, and the wedding where both bride's and groom's parents are divorced.

MANY DIAGRAMS—Illustrating table precedence at a wedding, the double-aisled Church, the reception after the wedding, and the cake. There is an explanation regarding the difference between a wedding and a marriage, and countless other details.

THE INTERPRETATIONS which the young moderns are at present enforcing are, in every instance, where they are actually admitted by Best Society, included in this completely up-to-date edition.

AUTHORITATIVE, BROAD-MINDED—"An authoritative, sensible, broad-minded, cultured, sympathetic presentation of a subject which no man or woman—young or old—can afford to ignore."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Profusely Illustrated. Crown 8vo. Cloth. 758 pages. $4.00; $4.18, post-paid.
Gift Edition, Full Leather Binding. $7.50; $7.68, post-paid.
At All Booksellers, or Direct from

Funk & Wagnalls Company, Publishers, 354–360 Fourth Ave., New York

with clear visibility in the evening sky in August or September when the sun is lower on the horizon."

Still later, the Associated Press in a dispatch from Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, reported the discoveries of Dr. Edwin B. Frost of Yerkes Observatory. Thus:

Dr. Frost said computations of his associates placed the planetoid's distance from the earth at nearly 7,000,000 miles, compared with the estimate of 4,000,000 made by its recent discoverer, Dr. Karl Reinmuth, of the University of Heidelberg, Germany.

The planetoid, estimated to be no more than ten miles in diameter, is a fast mover. The scientists have found difficulty in keeping their instruments trained on it because it moves so rapidly.

And maybe still more developments are to come!

A British Rival for Blazin' Ben

WHEN Benjamin Bangs Eastman decided, "in the interest of physical education and his approaching graduation from Burlinghame High School, to take up foot-racing in the spring of 1929, another student some 6,000 miles away had the same idea at approximately the same time," writes J. P. Abramson in the New York *Herald Tribune.*

"Godfrey Lionel Rampling, attending the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, England, also stept out on a cinder-path for the first time that spring.

"In the three years since they both have developed with remarkable rapidity. Both chose the quarter-mile as their distance, and to-day, as the outstanding quarter-milers on either side of the Atlantic, they figure to race it out for the world's championship in the Olympic Games at Los Angeles." Reading on:

There is the disposition thus early to hand the Olympic 400-meter crown to Ben Eastman without any argument. His double record-breaking feat of setting world marks of 0:46.4 and 1:51.3 for 440 and 880 yards within a fortnight surely places him in a class by himself. But England has never been awed by America's records; British running ability is better than the cold figures show, and in Lieutenant Rampling England has a quarter-mile runner as sensational as Eastman.

The Royal Artilleryman was unheard of internationally until 1931. But last year Rampling charged to the front. He won every race he started in.

He won the English A. A. A. 440-yard championship in his first bid for the title, and was clocked in 48 3-5 seconds on the two-turn Stamford Bridge track.

He defeated Dr. Otto Peltzer, the German holder of the world half-mile record.

In the England-France meet, Rampling hit 48 flat for 400 meters.

In the England-Germany meet at Cologne, in August, he started the anchor leg of 400 meters about eleven yards behind Metzner, the German champion, who has done 48 2-5 seconds. Entering the home straightaway still five yards back, Rampling won in the last few strides and was clocked in 46 3-5 seconds.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Mascots Big and Little to Bring Collegians Luck

WHATEVER became of Jumbo, Barnum's big elephant?

He's gone to college (mounted, for Jumbo departed this life years ago), and now he's the biggest college mascot in the world. Tufts College, where Jumbo's mounted remains now "live," is proud of him, and interested in the subject of mascots in general, according to a writer in the New York *Herald Tribune*.

In fact, we read, "such interest is shown in the mascot that recently Tufts students undertook a survey of American college mascots with the purpose of determining their origin. The survey disclosed that mascots range from the Army mule, Navy goat, and Yale bulldog to the mounted polar bear of Bowdoin College, including dozens of other animals." Further:

In some instances there is no record to show how the college came to assume the mascot. Princeton, for instance, sings a song about the tiger. However, there is no record to show how the university came to adopt it.

According to available records, the Navy adopted the goat in 1890, as a good-luck omen. According to tradition, the mascot was adopted by midshipmen, on a train en route to a football game. Looking from the windows, they espied a goat. It became a member of the Navy contingent before the train started again.

The Army claims the mule because of its close affiliation with Army maneuvers.

Bowdoin College's mascot is much like Tufts', in that it is a mounted animal. Bowdoin's symbol is a white polar bear; a gift made to the college by Commander Donald B. MacMillan, Arctic explorer.

Rhode Island State College has chosen the ram. The ram is so prominently identified with the college that all sports teams of the institution are called "The Rams," and freshmen are known on the campus as "Ramlets." The origin of the ram, according to the survey, is due to the indignation shown by students when they were referred to as "Farmers."

THE University of Maine has a grizzly bear named Bananas as its mascot, we learn as we read on:

The bear was acquired in 1915 by a group of students who captured the animal in the woods near Penobscot, and adopted as the campus pet. Her name was given because of her keen liking for the fruit.

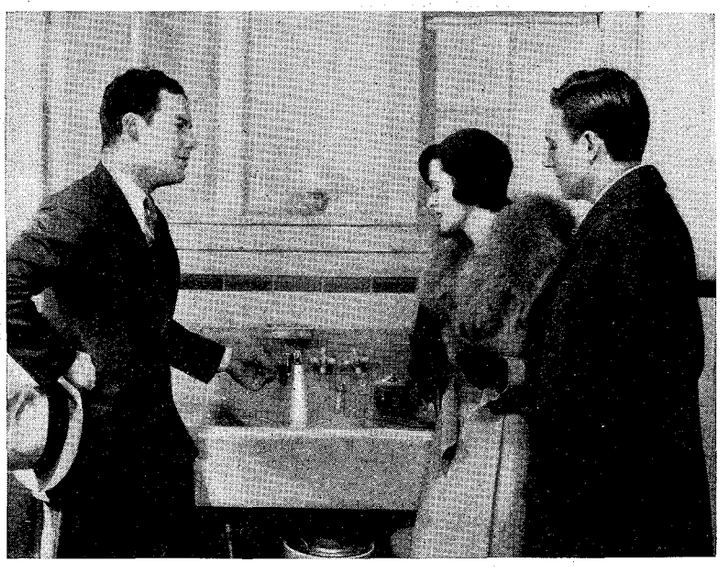
Since the first Bananas, the institution has had seven. Bananas VII died recently, but Bananas VIII is expected to appear on the campus in the not too far distant future.

About ten years ago, when Boston College was seeking a mascot to adopt, an old ship captain captured a large bald-headed eagle and forwarded it to the college as a mascot for the athletic teams. Shortly afterward the eagle was officially adopted as the college mascot.

The beaver was chosen as the mascot of Massachusetts Institute of Technology because of its engineering and mechanical skill in constructing dams.

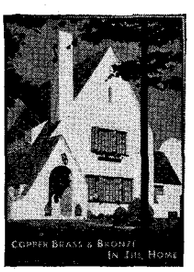
Bucknell University's mascot is a bison. The animal was selected, it is said, because the school at Lewisburg is situated in Buffalo Valley of Pennsylvania.

A full flow of water *always*... when pipes are Anaconda Brass



FOREVER immune to rust, Anaconda Brass Pipe eliminates the principal cause of pipe failure. It never rust-stains clear water ... never rust-chokes to retard the full, free flow you expect at every faucet ... never rusts out to damage walls or floors and cause expensive repairs.

Like thousands of other wise home-owners, *you* can have the dependable service of this rustless pipe, at an *actual saving* over a period of time. Anaconda Brass Pipe... the standard of quality ... costs no more than other trade-marked brands and, for the average 7-room house, only about $60 more than pipe that inevitably rusts and fails. Look a few years ahead... you simply cannot afford water pipe that is less durable than Anaconda Brass.



Interesting information on the economy of rustless metals is given in the booklet "Copper, Brass and Bronze in the Home." For a free copy, address Dept. "L."

Can you afford gutters and rainpipes *that rust?*

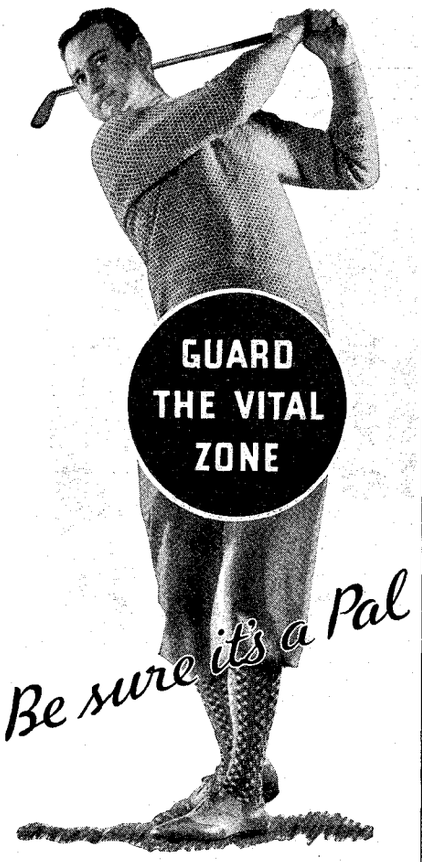
Gutters and rainpipes of Anaconda Copper... which *cannot* rust ... give many extra years of expense-free service, yet cost only about $35 more than the rustable kind for the average home. And, around chimneys, dormers and other roof projections, flashings of any metal less durable than Copper represent false economy.

ANACONDA
from mine to consumer

THE AMERICAN BRASS COMPANY
General Offices: Waterbury, Connecticut
Offices and Agencies in Principal Cities
In Canada: ANACONDA AMERICAN BRASS LTD., New Toronto, Ont.

ANACONDA COPPER & BRASS

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



YOU'LL PLAY BETTER

In golf you need an athletic supporter not so much to protect against sudden crippling twists and strains, as to *lessen fatigue.*

Wear one and see! Long before you start the "in" nine you will notice the difference. There'll be less "drag" in your step, less "cramp" in your swing. You'll be easier, surer—and you'll play better.

Any man who is on his feet a lot will be benefited by wearing an athletic supporter. So will the motorist who spends long hours at the wheel. And, of course, for all strenuous sports a supporter is accident insurance, that's all. Not even the tough-muscled professional athlete would take a chance without one.

Wear a *good* athletic supporter. Be sure it's a PAL, made by Bauer & Black. Your druggist has it . . . for a dollar.

PAL

BAUER & BLACK

DIVISION OF THE KENDALL COMPANY

Chicago . . New York . . Toronto

FREE BOOKLET—"Guard the Vital Zone"—tells what every man should know about the need and function of an athletic supporter. Mail this coupon to Bauer & Black, 2500 S. Dearborn St., Chicago. LD—6-11

Name.....

Address.....

City.....*State*.....

In Canada, Address 96 Spadina Ave., Toronto

CURRENT POETRY

UNSOLICITED CONTRIBUTIONS TO THIS DEPARTMENT CAN NOT BE RETURNED. UNPUBLISHED POETRY UNAVAILABLE

Two poems are quoted from Julian Huxley's "The Captive Shrew" (Basil Blackwood, Oxford). Famous as a scientist, Mr. Huxley, it seems, woos other muses also:

ONE WAY OF LOVE

By Julian S. Huxley

One way of love is the way of the young lover—
To take in his eager hands the whole of his being
And try to bestow it away, to bend it over
To grow in another's garden, to train its seeing
To see with the loved one's eyes, to make its heart
Beat with the beat that times the life of another—
Union no temporal world could have power to part,
Completer than river with sea, than child with mother.

Poor young lover, aspiring beyond your powers,
Why do you try the impossible, why with desire
Barren as Dian's, reap and lay low the hours
Youth might have touched to flower and crowned with fire?

Mr. Huxley confronts poor old Edward Young, who wrote "Night Thoughts," back in the eighteenth century, with modern scientific theories, and seems to have a good time over it:

UNDEVOUT ASTRONOMERS

By Julian S. Huxley

'The undevout astronomer is mad.'
Thus Young declared a century ago.
To-day we'd like to know what right he had
To dogmatize and lay the law down so.

Theology's anthropomorph projection
Has now become a little out of date.
Night Thoughts are often queer and need correction
In light of morning's sunny postulate.

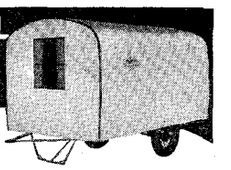
For in the starry heavens today
Things seem quite the other way.
It's really lucky Young is dead,
Or he'd be eating what he said.
A fiver to a row of beans
I'd bet him, after reading Jeans
(Or Eddington) that he'd reverse
His judgment on the Universe.
Inevitably he'd transfer
Madness from the astronomer
(Whether devout or otherwise)
And find it flagrant in the skies.

To earlier man the sky had been
A kind of cosy soup-tureen,
Spangled with stellar decorations,
Performing orderly gyrations,
Kept going only by the intervention
Of the Almighty's personal attention.

But now the heaven's single face
Is all dissolved in frightful space.
Each twinkler is a monstrous sun
Which a portentous race must run,
From aimless formless infancy
Of star-dust nebulosity
Through a billion years of aimless shining,
And a billion years of slow declining,
And a billion more of growing old,
To perish, hard and dark and cold.
And stars are moved upon their courses
By quite ordinary forces,
Such as made the apple drop
On to Newton's cranium's top.

Yes, and once upon a time
Heaven's spheres seemed so sublime
That blemish or decay or change
Could not come within their range—
Change, corruption, death, and birth
Were only to be found on earth.

NEW MODEL COVERED WAGON

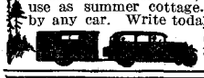


TRAVEL THE MODERN WAY

Don't put up with a make-shift trailer. Get a *genuine* Covered Wagon, now at a *new low price.* Full size 9' x 6' with Pullman type beds, wardrobe closet, pantry closet, folding table, locker cupboards, kitchen work bench, 5 gallon water tank, wire wheels, pneumatic tires, screens, curtains and safe, patented spring draw-bar. Built for years of service. Does away with bother of tents and canvas extensions.

WRITE TODAY FOR CATALOG

Get full information about this comfortable home on wheels! Ideal for tours, hunting and fishing trips, or use as summer cottage. Easily handled by any car. Write today.



The Covered Wagon Co.
14648 E. Jefferson
Detroit, Michigan

FREE FOLDER

Cuticura Soap

World-Famous for Daily Toilet Use

Price 25c. Sample free.
Address: "Cuticura," Dept. 2K, Malden, Mass.

Mothersills

STOPS SEA SICKNESS

JOHNSON'S FOOT SOAP

AT ALL DRUGGISTS

ACTS LIKE MAGIC ON SWOLLEN TIRED, SMARTING, PERSPIRING FEET

THE 63D ANNIVERSARY

The Events of 1931 are Dramatically Recorded and Illustrated in

The New International Year Book

Whether you are interested in science, invention, politics, taxes, education, foreign countries, business, railroads, Prohibition, law—any, or all of the vast number of important activities in this country or throughout the world, you will find just the facts you want to know about these subjects within the covers of this new 856-page volume.

Every business office, every library should have a copy of this volume. Every professional man or woman, every one interested in politics or finance, or art will find it of outstanding value. It is truly a wonder book of facts presented brilliantly both by word and picture.

THE NEW INTERNATIONAL YEAR BOOK is edited by Herbert Treadwell Wade and a group of notable contributors. Size 10 inches high x 7 inches wide x 1⅝ inches thick, printed on India paper. 856 pages, with many photographic illustrations and several maps in color. Cloth. Price, $6.75.

Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Refunded

Send for a copy now. If it is not entirely satisfactory, return it at our expense within 10 days and we will refund your money in full.

NOTE: All rights to The New International Year Book were recently purchased by Funk & Wagnalls Company from Dodd, Mead and Company, Inc., its former publishers.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY,
354-360 Fourth Ave., New York.

Send me, carriage paid, a copy of The New International Year Book for 1931. I enclose $6.75 (plus 25 cents for carriage and packing)—$7.00 in all. If after ten days I am not entirely satisfied, I will return the book to you at your expense and you will refund my money in full. L.D. 6-11-32

Name.....

Address.....

City.....State.....

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

But this unchangeable perfection
Alas, will hardly bear inspection;
For now we're certain, sure enough,
That everything's the self-same stuff—
Just matter—in the heavenly host,
Or in a piece of buttered toast;
Orion's nebula, Halley's comet,
Or sacred wart upon Mahomet;
In Sirius and Betelgueuse,
Or in the dirt upon your shoes;
In mud and sun, dishwater, planet, flame,
Matter, we find, is always just the same.

And heavenly matter
Is mad as a hatter—
Just atoms daemonic,
A dance electronic
That cannot keep still,
An endless quadrille
Or breathless fandango
Which turns to a tango
Or runs to a trot
Of fox or what-not
Or senseless gavotte
—The pace is so hot
Within this micro-dervishes' tornado
I really cannot keep it up as they do.
Phew, what a ceaseless crazy superfluity
Of motion without any continuity!

Modern astronomy,
(A mad Deuteronomy)
Restates all the laws
Of Time, Space, and Cause.
See Reason out-reason
Herself and play treason
To Sense, till you feel
Your cerebrum reel
And your logic go blank
With Einstein and Planck!
So how could you expect to-day,
My honest Young, how could you, pray,
Astronomers to be devout
When all their world is inside-out?
When Science with its spectroscope
Has quite abolished cosmic hope?
When, all because of mathematics,
Full of bats are heaven's attics?
And starry songs are merely jazz—
As you were, and as it was,
So they will be, jazzing dumb
(For there's no band) till Kingdom come . . .
. . . Young pricks his ears: God's Kingdom then,
Where He is justified to men.

No, Young! For as the facts turn out,
Even the end is undevout—
Merely a coma of the skies,
Of which the very matter dies,
With human spirit long before
Frozen out of Time's back door,
And Life become, on Earth's cold ember
A memory—with none to remember.

Your pious and poetical flight
Was but a Thought that passed in the Night.
The world was floated
Undevoted;
Its every motion
Is undevotion;
And undevout
It all fades out.

BROWNING wrote "Asolando," full of poems of a youthful mind, in his old age. Mr. Markham shows the same in "New Poems, Eighty Songs at Eighty" (Doubleday, Doran & Co., Inc.):

HELLAS AGAIN

BY EDWIN MARKHAM

You came, Francine, all faith and fire and air—
Came as a goddess whispering happy cries
And opening portals into secret skies
Where young gods dance with hyacinthine hair,
The young creators taking the bright dare,
Lit with a beauty from the Inward Place,
The light seen once on your seraphic face,
The light the builders of the morning wear.

'Twas then you thrilled me with immortal dreams,
And I was back in the Greece of long ago.
I stood on cliffs where the gods of Hellas are—
Saw Aphrodite soar from ocean streams,
Saw Nereids brighten where the billows blow,
Saw young Apollo headed with a star.

2 WAYS TO HEAT A HOME
Which do you prefer?

This man does no furnace tending whatever—yet his home is always comfortably warm. The air he breathes indoors is gently circulated through the house. It is thoroughly cleaned, humidified, uniform in temperature *and healthful.* He does no furnace stoking. He comes and goes without a thought about the furnace. There's a Heatmaster Gas-Fired Warm Air Furnace in his basement.

This man actually puts in hours every week tending a furnace. He's up long before dawn in the winter, to feed the furnace its daily ration. He *or his wife* fumes and fusses with it two or three times a day. Even so, his home is not always comfortable. It's often stuffy, or even chilly. The air is dried out, depressing, full of potential doctor bills—all because he's struggling with an ordinary furnace in his basement. Yet the very gas pipe he passes on the way to his stoking job, can easily be his fuel supply for heating—forever banishing furnace drudgery from his life.

FREE--*a new furnace for your home*
and gas cost paid for first season's heating

DO you want to get rid of furnace tending? Here's your chance! You may win a new Heatmaster Gas-Fired Furnace. Or some other prize.

Here's how—write a letter telling us "Why I want automatic gas heating in my home!" It's easy—there are so many things to write about.

We suggest that you talk to your gas company house heating department. Ask them for suggestions.

RULES—No entry blanks required. Write in 200 words or less, the best reasons why you would like to have automatic gas heating in your home. Awards will be made on most convincing reasons given. Tell, in addition to your 200 words, the kind of heating system you now have—warm air, steam, hot water, etc., the kind of fuel you burn, the number of rooms to be heated and whether you rent or own your home. Letters must be mailed by September 15, 1932. Contest open to everyone, except employees of this company and gas companies. Prize winners must agree that furnaces will be installed in present home. In the event of a tie duplicate prizes will be awarded. Mail your letter to Contest Judges, c/o Surface Combustion Corporation, 2377 Dorr Street, Toledo, Ohio.

FIRST PRIZE—a fully Automatic Gas-Fired Heatmaster (Model K) Warm Air Furnace, installed free, *plus your gas bill paid for first season's heating cost.* It is the last word in efficiency—providing constant circulation of cleaned, healthful warm air. Eliminates furnace tending.

SECOND PRIZE—a fully Automatic Gas-Fired Heatmaster Warm Air Furnace, installed free. It will supply your home with cleaned, healthful, humidified air gently circulated to every room in the house. Light it in October—forget it until May.

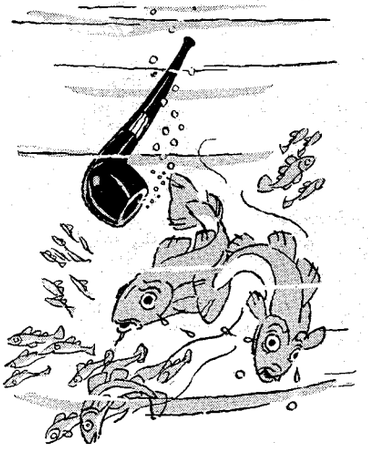
THREE OTHER PRIZES—a Heatmaster Janitrol which transforms any steam, hot water, vapor, or warm air furnace into a completely automatic gas-fired heating system, will be awarded each of the writers of the next three prize winning letters. Installed free. Over 50,000 satisfied users.

HEATMASTER
GAS HEATING EQUIPMENT

a product of SC *Surface Combustion Corporation*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

This pipe broke up two families

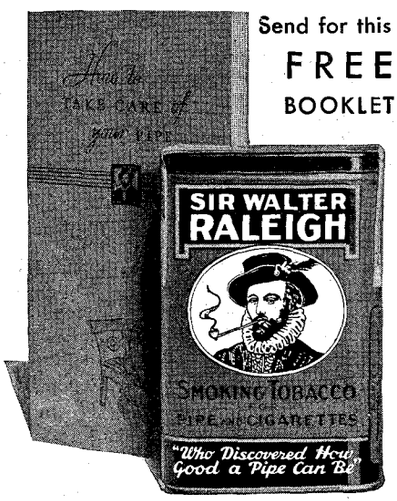


THOUGH Mrs. Jones likes pipe smokers, she made her husband toss that blast furnace into the briny. And that temporarily broke up the Codfish family.

Now, both families are reunited, the Codfishes far from the smouldering inferno, and the Joneses by means of a fine pipe with Sir Walter Raleigh Smoking Tobacco.

Jones finds it milder, and yet rich with the fine flavor of rare Kentucky Burleys. He says Sir Walter in a well-kept pipe will actually keep families together. There must be a lot in what he says. Thousands regularly invest fifteen cents at their tobacco stores for tins of this popular tobacco.

Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corporation
Louisville, Kentucky, Dept. D26



Send for this FREE BOOKLET

It's 15¢—AND IT'S MILDER

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

Why This Depression Seems "Worse"

EVERYBODY is at work with indexes and yardsticks to compare this depression with its predecessors, and on the statisticians' charts the curve goes shooting down in most alarming fashion.

And yet is it really as bad as it seems?

The New York *Times* puts the question and reminds us for one thing that not all the available indexes are at new lows, and it also wonders whether all these statistical measurements really tell the whole story. It suggests that we consider why this depression feels worse, that we take into account "the subjective factor, namely, the living men and women upon whom business crises descend."

"The impact of a blow depends upon the man who receives it as well as the man who delivers it," we read; "a left hook from the hand of Jack Dempsey is not the same thing when received by Gene Tunney or by the average unathletic American citizen."

In other words, the point is made that "to-day's economic crisis is 'worse' than any that has preceded it, because its savage blows have fallen upon a more sensitive social organism, upon a public opinion more susceptible to shock"—

A million unemployed to-day is worse than a million unemployed forty years ago, because our social conscience to-day is more awake to the reproach of willing workers who can find no work to do.

We can no longer think with equanimity of a "labor reserve," to be mobilized when needed, and turned out without provision when production slackens. Unemployment and public relief used to be accepted not so many years ago as essential in a social scheme, with its "lower orders" seldom rising above the level of bare subsistence.

The industrial nations of the West have built up in the last fifty years ideals of human worth, of social justice, of standards of living, of channels of opportunity which render us more keenly aware of failure in these respects than was the case less than a hundred years ago when Disraeli wrote of the England of "the two nations," the rich and the poor, living without human contact on the English soil.

It is well enough to tease Mr. Hoover about his crusade to abolish poverty just before the bull market died, or to remind Mr. Ford of his board of experts to set up the $5-a-day wage in Europe just as prosperity was about to explode in his face. The mere fact that the ideal should have been stated and the attempt made is enough to show how far we have moved from the "iron law of wages."

Because we aimed higher than ever before, to-day's hard times are worse than they were in days when men were not so tender-minded. But that is only to say that we, perhaps, feel the depression worse, not that we are really worse off than before.

To say that our social organism to-day is more responsive to pain is not to say that it is an organism less capable of resistance to attack. Because we have cut down infant mortality, reduced the ravages of disease, sent the children of the plain people into school by the scores of millions, and into the high schools by the millions, and into the colleges by the hundreds of thousands, any check we encounter in these processes is felt more acutely now than when Thomas Gradgrind was defining the whole duty of social man.

But because of these same things the social organism to-day is much more capable of bearing up under shock and strain. We may feel worse, but we are healthier.

TURNING back to those indexes of trade, *The Times* rejects as altogether too sweeping the frequently heard statement that they are all making new lows. Attention is called in the editorial columns to a Sunday *Times* feature article on the business situation which points out that—

Even in the poor year 1931 the production of steel stood well above the level reached in 1921, when the last general depression of business overtook the country; that the output of automobiles last year exceeded by more than 400,000 the production in 1921; that employment in this industry to-day is above the level reached in 1922, a year which marked the beginning of recovery, and that the railways, despite their present difficulties, carried 30,000,000 more ton-miles of freight last year than in the 1921 depression.

Still more significant is the fact that bank failures, after reaching discouragingly large figures during several months last fall and winter, have recently declined so sharply that they are below the average number for the predepression years 1924 to 1928.

THINGS are bad enough, but we must not forget "that business is still being done in the United States, that production in certain basic industries has recently been increasing, and that at least four-fifths of the population normally employed in gainful occupations are still at work. The extreme pessimism which refuses to admit such facts as these is as uncritical and misleading as was the buoyant overconfidence of 1929."

And *The Wall Street Journal* also thinking about the excessive pessimism which is abroad, asks us to "peruse this word-picture of the breakdown of capitalism":

Nor have the demoralizing consequences of the funding system on the more favored classes been less decided. It has made debt a national habit; it has made credit the ruling power, not the exceptional auxiliary, of all transactions; it has introduced a loose, inexact, haphazard and dishonest spirit in the conduct of both public and private life; a spirit dazzling and yet dastardly; reckless of consequences and yet shrinking from responsibility. And in the end, it has so overstimulated the energies of the population to maintain the material engagements of the State, and of society at large, that the moral condition of the people has been entirely lost sight of.

But do these sentences describe our situation in 1932? Not at all, says *The Wall Street Journal*, "these lines were penned in England by Disraeli in 1844, not quite ninety years ago."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

How the Cities Are Saving

MUNICIPAL economy is a live issue to-day in hundreds of communities.

Drastic cuts are being made in city after city.

Indeed, in some places, writes the editor of *The National Municipal Review* (New York), "the movement for economy has assumed the proportions of a panic; cuts are being made right and left, and some of them may return to plague us later." He thus calls attention to a survey made by Harry H. Freeman, of the Buffalo Municipal Research Bureau. It shows how twenty-six of our leading cities are cutting their 1932 budget. Mr. Freeman explains that the report—published in *The Municipal Review*—does not contain what may be called in any sense a complete story, "but rather the high spots of retrenchment."

Of course, remarks the New York *Times*, "some municipalities have made more serious efforts at retrenchment than others." And *The Times* goes on with this brief editorial glance at the high spots in Mr. Freeman's report:

Pittsburgh stands well up toward the top of the list with a cut of 13 per cent. in this year's budget over last year's total.

New York is at the bottom, with "no major changes in policy so far as operation and maintenance items of the budget are concerned."

Salary cuts have been frequently resorted to in the local governments.

Chicago, where conditions are exceptionally bad, has reduced salaries and wages by amounts ranging up to 27 per cent.

Philadelphia has cut all salaries above $2,000 a year 10 per cent., except for policemen, firemen, and school-teachers.

Detroit has reduced the salaries of all employees receiving less than $4,000 a year 10 per cent., while those receiving more than $4,000 a year have been subject to an additional reduction of 10 per cent on that excess.

In Pittsburgh cuts range all the way from 8 to 20 per cent.

In Baltimore all employees, outside the police force, have been required to make a "contribution" in accordance with a scale running up to 10 per cent.

Salary reductions are now under consideration in Los Angeles, St. Louis, Rochester, and other cities. Chicago, Philadelphia, and Detroit have found that they could get along with fewer employees, and there have been many lay-offs.

Great cities like New York and Philadelphia have had to postpone most items on their public-improvement programs.

Philadelphia has dropt all appropriations for direct relief; New York managed to increase her appropriations for this purpose.

Detroit and Boston struck at the excessive use of automobiles by city officials. Detroit also took an unusual means of reducing expenses when she shortened the hours during which street lights are in operation.

Indianapolis had retrenchment imposed upon her by a State law forbidding any governmental unit to exceed its budget of the previous year.

Baltimore tried the interesting experiment, which might be emulated by other cities, of fixing the tax rate in advance, and then cutting her coat after her cloth.

AN ADVERTISEMENT

to young people still in their thirties

YOUNG men and women between thirty and forty are usually the ones who are called upon to do the thinking and planning when funeral arrangements have to be made. To avoid painful errors, you should find out all that you can about this very trying and difficult obligation.

You should know, for instance, that it is better to choose the funeral director *before* the need arises...now. Then you will not have to make a hasty decision at a trying time.

You should know that there are standards of quality in caskets as in other merchandise; that National Caskets are universally acknowledged to set these standards in material, construction, design and value; that National Caskets cost no more; and that National Caskets are trademarked for easy identification.

You should know that a booklet called "Funeral Facts" is available; that it answers authoritatively every question pertaining to funeral arrangements; that over 300,000 copies have already been distributed.

And you should read "Funeral Facts" *now*. Then when the need arises you will be prepared. Ask your funeral director for a copy of this book, or write to us for it. Dept. D-6, 60 Massachusetts Ave., Boston, Mass.

Here is the finest of all National Seamless Solid Copper Designs. A booklet describing these remarkable burial receptacles sent upon request. National Caskets come in a wide variety of designs and materials, at every price. They are sold only through funeral directors. The National trademark, specifying materials and guaranteeing quality, is on every National Casket. Ask your funeral director to point it out to you.

NATIONAL CASKET COMPANY, INC. COPPER

NATIONAL CASKET COMPANY, INC.

Display Rooms in Thirty Cities—Funeral Directors everywhere sell National Caskets

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

How to apply the

DOW THEORY

to stock market prices

clearly explained in a series of articles beginning in June 6 issue of

BARRON'S

The National Financial Weekly

This noted theory described completely for first time, by one who has used it successfully.

THESE ARTICLES definitely undertake to reduce the Dow Theory to a manual for those wishing to use it as an aid in forecasting the market trend. They show the theory in practical operation and explain how it can be profitably used.

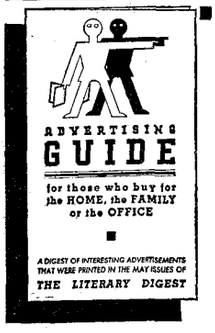
For sale at all leading newsstands or write BARRON'S, 44 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.

BECOME AN EXPERT

ACCOUNTANT

Executive Accountants and C. P. A.'s earn $3,000 to $10,000 a year. Thousands of firms need them. Only 9,000 Certified Public Accountants in the United States. We train you thoroly at home in spare time for C.P.A. examinations or executive accounting positions. Previous experience unnecessary. Training under the personal supervision of William B. Castenholz, A. M., C. P. A., and a large staff of C. P. A.'s, including members of the American Institute of Accountants. Write for free book, "Accountancy, the Profession that Pays."

LaSalle Extension University, Dept. 652-H, Chicago
The World's Largest Business Training Institution


ADVERTISING
GUIDE
for those who buy for the HOME, the FAMILY or the OFFICE
A DIGEST OF INTERESTING ADVERTISEMENTS THAT WERE PRINTED IN THE MAY ISSUES OF
THE LITERARY DIGEST

Write for a

free copy

of the

Literary Digest

ADVERTISING GUIDE

It will help you shop wisely and profitably. It is a valuable "what and where-to-buy" directory. It tells you about nationally known products and gives names and addresses of manufacturers. The advertisements in brief form are from the May issues of The Digest and are classified for convenient reference. The Advertising Guide contains

News of **FOOD & HOUSEHOLD PRODUCTS**
News of **MOTOR CARS**
News of **TRAVEL**
News of **BUILDING MATERIALS**
News of **OFFICE APPLIANCES**
News of **BUSINESS & INSURANCE**
News of **ARTICLES FOR THE TOILET**
News of **ARTICLES FOR MEN**
News of **ARTICLES FOR WOMEN**

The buying desire is never dormant. There are so many things that you would like to have and by referring to the Advertising Guide, you will get the fullest value for your money. When you buy by mail or through your dealer say "I saw the advertisement in The Literary Digest." You will be sure to receive prompt and courteous consideration.

Send For a Free Copy of The Advertising Guide

Pensioning as an Insurance Proposition

ONE after another, large corporations are finding it convenient to drop their own private employee-pension plans and turn the job over to insurance companies.

The latest is the big Socony-Vacuum oil company, which, after twelve years of doing its own pensioning, decides to put its whole pension and insurance program in the hands of the Metropolitan Insurance Company.

It seems to President C. E. Arnott of Socony-Vacuum that this is a perfectly natural development. As he puts it in a statement for the press:

Within the last two years an unprecedentedly large number of companies, including many of the great railway systems, have been compelled by financial necessity to reduce the benefits payable to former employees. This has come about largely through the failure of industry to recognize during the active period of service the currently accruing liability, and to make financial provision for it from year to year as it accrues.

Because of the lack of knowledge of the eventual cost, it has been necessary to consider pensions as a discretionary matter, and to leave both the amount and the granting of them wholly within the judgment of the management at the time of payment. This has been unsatisfactory from the standpoint of the management and the employees as well.

HERE is a coincidence. Mr. Arnott's announcement came out on June first. And in the issue of *Forbes Magazine* for that same day we find a discussion of the self-same development by Vice-President Leroy A. Lincoln of the Metropolitan.

We are reminded first that many of the early pension schemes were unscientific—as Mr. Arnott suggests—and furthermore, great corporations have lately been finding that their pension costs have been mounting amazingly during these years when pay-rolls have been cut. It is becoming a serious problem in some cases. Mr. Lincoln cites a few instances. Take Company "A," which in 1911, with a pay-roll of $161,419,031, made pension payments of $281,457, or a percentage of pension to pay-roll of .17. Five years afterward the percentage had gone up to .27. In 1920 it had dropt back to .13, then it rose again the next year to .28, and shot up to .45 in 1925, and 1.11 in 1930.

This naturally led to pretty careful scrutiny of the pension business. The conclusion generally reached was that the idea itself was a good one:

There were two alternatives, each obviously much less satisfactory: retention of the employee with compensation exceeding his productive value, or dropping the aged long-service employee with no pension or other income.

With that conclusion, it became a matter of changing the method. "It began to be realized that a pension or an annual payment for life beginning at a certain age is, in effect, an annuity." And, of course, "insurance companies had been in the annuity business for years." So the insurance companies began to experiment with annuities as a means of providing employees' retirement plans for industry. Such annuities became known in the insurance field as group pensions or group annuities. So far as Mr. Lincoln knows, the first retirement plan thus worked out was adopted by the Western Clock Company of La Salle, Illinois, in 1924. This, like the new Vacuum plan, is a contributory plan with employees sharing in the cost. Of course, continues Mr. Lincoln, these group annuities must be flexible:

Some employees may become superannuated before the normal retirement age selected. They can be retired earlier than the normal age either through adjustment in amount of annuity or in the amount of reserves being held.

In some cases an employee may wish to continue in service beyond normal retirement age, and the employer may be willing that he do so. Provision for such a case is also made.

The plan of operation may also be one which permits a temporary suspension or modification during a period of a lay-off or deprest business. Women may require different pension provisions from men.

NOW Mr. Lincoln does not want to say that insurance companies alone are capable of handling retirement plans on an annuity basis:

A corporation can, if it wishes, administer a plan for its own employees on identical lines, if the number of employees is sufficiently large so that the mortality experience permits application of the law of averages, and if a predictable rate of interest be employed.

But, of course, reserves must be set up in some sound way which will protect the employees' equities—that is, their contributions to the pension fund. The relative cost, we are told, depends on "(1) the total amount of benefits paid to employees, plus (2) the administrative expense, minus (3) the interest in invested funds." However, we read on—

In the case of a large corporation, the fundamental question as to self-insurance or administration by an insurance company is not primarily a matter of cost, but rather a matter of company policy.

The operation of a pension plan on a reserve basis is essentially the operation of an annuity business. It is capable of successful operation by large corporations as well as by insurance companies, as long as the knowledge and experience—actuarial, investment, and clerical—required for an annuity business, are available.

It is a highly specialized type of business involving many important factors not usually required in the conduct of the corporation's own business, so that a soundly operated self-insured plan will require the services of actuaries and others who have specialized in these problems.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ANNOUNCING 52 FEATURE ISSUES A YEAR!

IT TAKES more than "reader interest" to give a publication a real hold on the public mind, and a real part in our national life. It takes reader influence — in terms of resultant decision, plan and action.

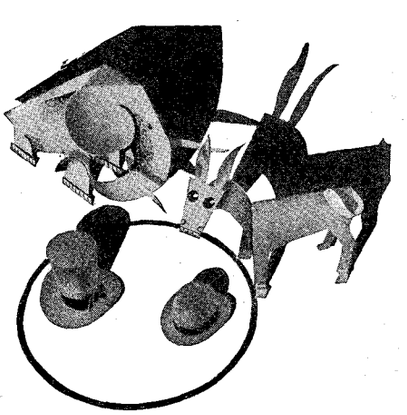
No other magazine is like *The Literary Digest* editorially in its presentation of significant facts and expert opinion — and no other is like it in having the close reading of a large part of our solid citizenry *every week in the year.*

Think what that means from now on through the dance of 1932! Every seven days, the necessary news of this most telling political and economic struggle of the century. Every seven days an active effect on the life of a people.

The Digest itself has been making history, with its 20,000,000 ballot poll on prohibition — reported through the mails, by car cards, in publication advertising, over the air and in its own pages. Another great poll on presidential candidates will rage this summer.

No wonder people need, buy, use *The Digest,* with fifty-two feature issues a year! Its current value is suggested by the largest reader revenue of all magazines and by the highest renewal percentage among large circulation magazines.

And no wonder *The Digest* picks out for its consuming public so many more readers in the business and professional classes! These careful minds buy it because its news is true, crisp, complete, unbiased. Its concern is realities.



Advertisers are feeling the impetus of accelerating reader influence. They report — "900 inquiries from the last *Digest* ad," "Breaking all records on the cost-per-inquiry basis," "Immediate return," "Higher value than ever as an advertising investment," "First in efficiency," etc., etc., etc. There are good reasons why this is an essential advertising medium for June and July — and thereafter.

Every week that slips by writes off another lost chance to employ *The Digest's* new power! Get the facts—start your summer drive now.

Quantity — 1,400,000 average guaranteed — "or rebate."

Quality — Readers self-selected by active interest in realities.

Economy — Rates reduced 25%, to less than $2 per page per 1000. Class circulation at mass costs.

(*A feature of* The Digest's *service is its high speed in delivering your selling message — only eight days from press to home.*)

THE LITERARY DIGEST

Sounding-board of American opinion

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE SPICE OF LIFE

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

Raincoats or Rubbers?—HE—"Look, dear, isn't the rainbow beautiful?"

SHE—"Oh, yeah. What's it advertising?"—*Puppet.*

Pass the Cough Drops.—"You are very hoarse to-day!"

"Yes, my husband came home late last night."—*Lustige Kölner Zeitung.*

Giving Junior a Chance.—MASTER—"How was it your home-work sums were all correct?"

PUPIL—"Dad is away from home."—*Gente Nostra (Rome).*

Excusable Carelessness.—"Have you your uncle's death certificate?"

"No, I think the poor man forgot to get one."—*Cazzettino Illustrato (Venice).*

Even-Money Chance.—"Hello, Brown! Have you seen Smith lately? I've been looking for him high and low for the last three months."

"Well, those are the places. He's been dead about that long."—*Tit-Bits.*

Illuminating Robert.—MOTHER—"I'm afraid Robert is burning the candle at both ends."

FATHER—"Huh! That boy has cut the candle in two and lit it up all four ends."—*Buen Humor (Madrid).*

One Solomon Missed.—"I like our new apartment, but the neighbors can hear everything we say."

"Well, why don't you hang a heavy tapestry on the walls?"

"But then we couldn't hear what the neighbors say."—*Tit-Bits.*

Dead-Game Sport.—It happened in front of the Palace. Two lay-offs were chewing the rag.

"What'rya doin' to-night?" asked one. "How about takin' in a movie? It'll take our minds off the depression."

"Sorry, old man," was the answer. "But I can't make it. I've got a bridge date."

"That's okay, too," was the amazing retort. "I'll jump off with you."—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

Ought to Make a Chef de Hoover.—Clive Brook recently returned from his native England. He relates that an English film producer asked him to make a moving picture.

"We are so anxious to have you do so," the producer said, "that we will not only give you your choice of stories, but will permit you to pick your own directors and your own cast. In fact," he added handsomely, "we are willing to give you bête noire around the studio."—*Boston Transcript.*

And Fewer Chain Letters.—

As for three-cent postage,
I do not care a whit—
If it means fewer missives labeled
"Won't you please remit?"

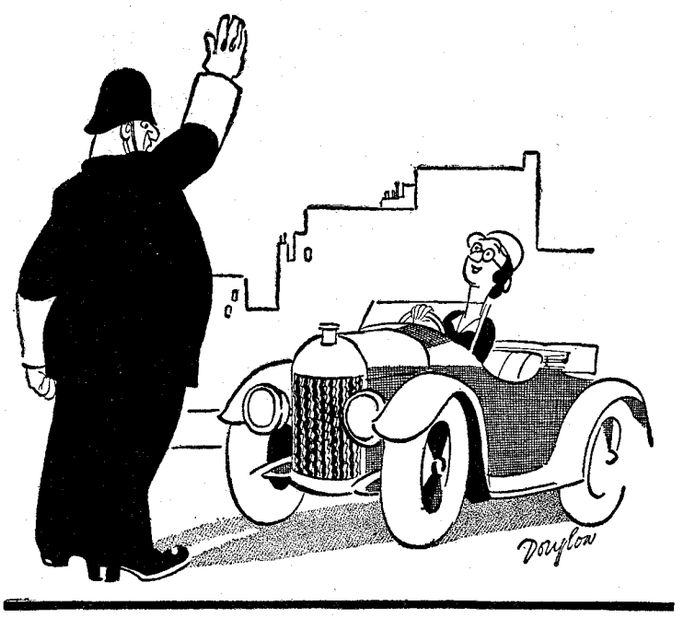
—*Buffalo Evening News.*

Hooking the Collateral.—"I'm sorry," said the diner who hoped to get away with it, "but I haven't any money to pay for that meal."

"That's all right," said the cashier. "We'll write your name on the wall and you can pay the next time you come in."

"Don't do that. Everybody who comes in will see it."

"Oh, no they won't. Your overcoat will be hanging over it."—*Boston Transcript.*



Absent-minded school-teacher: "Yes, dear, what is it?"
—"Everybody's Weekly" (London).

Sure 'Nuff Normalcy.—

When I was young and in my prime
I thought it great to have a dime;
And so it gives me quite a pain
To find myself that way again.

—*Youngstown Telegram.*

When on those tiresome errands now
Our little Johnny's being sent,
He don't turn up his freckled nose
If all he's offered is a cent.

—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Big Brother.—One of the professors at Syracuse learned last week that the father of one of his pupils is a famous Chicago gangster.

He learned it when the parent dropt into the town to visit his son. The youngster brought the father around and introduced him to the instructor, and the three chatted pleasantly for a while, the Chicagoan expressing appreciation for the help and attention given his boy.

Upon leaving, he drew the professor to one side.

"Listen," he asked, in a tone implying that he wanted but one word to turn machine-guns loose, "they treatin' you all right here?"—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

Slips That Pass in the Night

Cut Out the Kids.—Wanted—White girl for general sousework and care of children.—*Hartford Daily Times.*

Odd Job.—Japanese artist wants pos. as drawing of a specimen of natural history.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

Stingy With the Kale?—Action Establishes Dates When Three Banks Were Declared Insolent.—*Morgantown (Va.) News.*

Here's Devotion.—Will give good home for female police dog. Hog ranch, 2500 South Garey Ave.—*Pomona (Calif.) paper.*

Flowing Bowling.—Ashley Kendrick needed his handicap of 23 pints per game to defeat Cline Z. Miyamoto for the championship of the Elks club individual bowling tournament.—*Saratoga paper.*

With a "Refrain."—In George Washington's day, drink was served at every function, including funerals. Washington began to realize that alcohol was hurting his men, and he advocated singing a temperance pledge.—*Cortland (N. Y.) paper.*

Another Lyre Solo.—Mrs. Lula C. Walker, State Vice-president, spoke on a few important matters. One of these is the LITERARY DIGEST poll. This plan, she said, originated with the wine-producers of France, who, seeing that their sales had fallen off greatly because of Prohibition in the United States, hit upon this method to weaken respect for our law and the Constitution of which it is a part. They have paid thousands of dollars to THE LITERARY DIGEST to put this across.—*Cortland (N. Y.) Standard.*

Spread of Knowledge.—You can get an answer to any answerable question of fact or information by writing to the Question Editor.

Q. In what book of the Bible is the proverb: "God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb"?

A. It is on both sides of the river; Buda on one side and Pest on the other.

Q. How much monetary gold and silver is there in the world?

A. Approximately 1,200.

Q. When and where was King Edward VII of Great Britain born?

A. Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, D. C., and Baltimore, in the order named.

Q. Is the claims commission of the United States and Mexico still functioning?

A. Mixed with melted tar or pitch it is.—*Houston Press.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

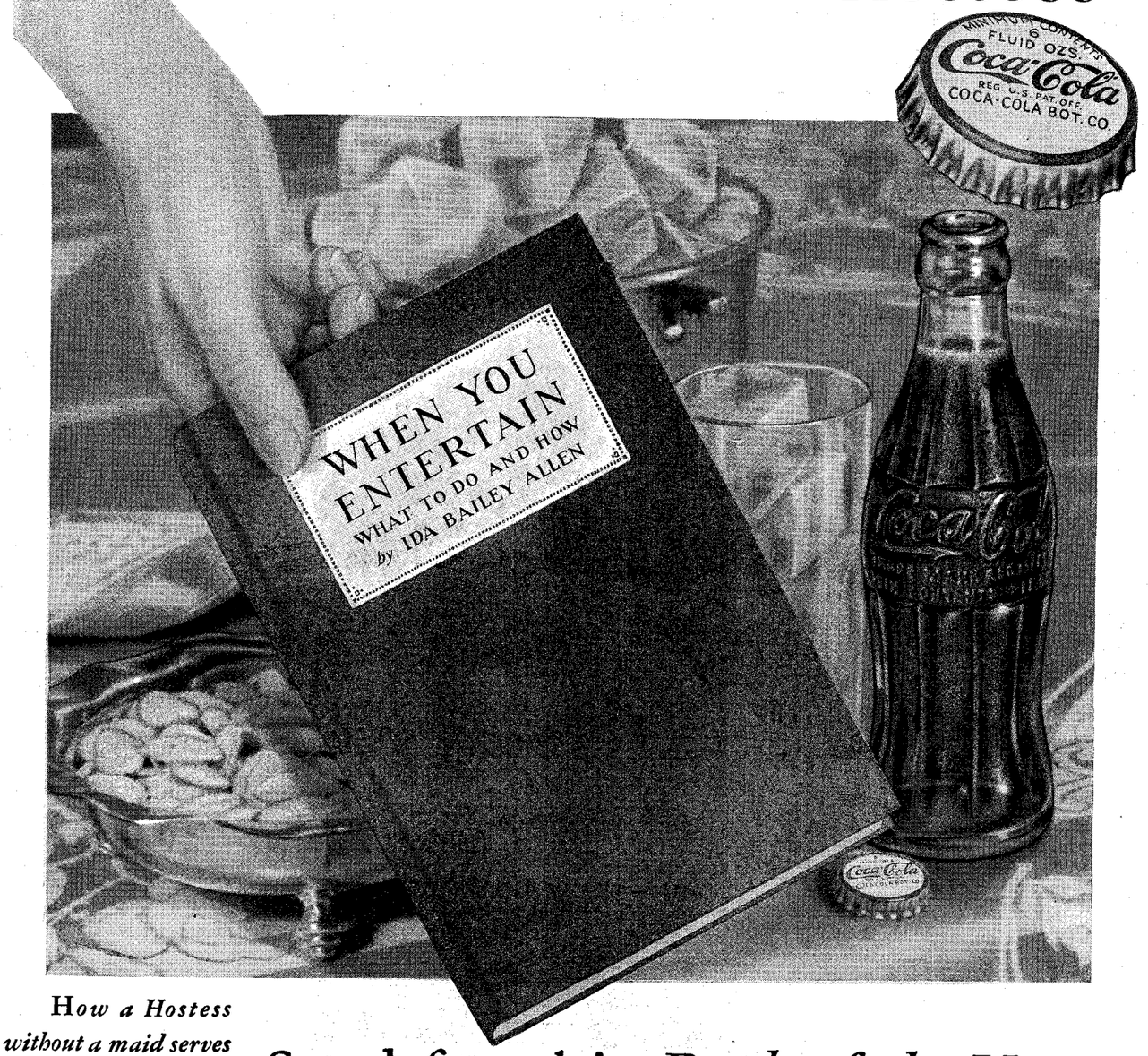
WHEN BREEZES BLOW

If winds are light the wise skipper uses full sail—and drives ahead. The skilful way in which the Mimeograph has been used to take advantage of the present situation is a story well worth the hearing. Letters, announcements, ruled forms, drawings, tabulations, etc., it reproduces in any quantity, at peak speed and low cost. As a cutter of routine costs and a boomer of organization spirit, it's a clipper. Let us tell you the simple story—without obligation. » » Write A. B. Dick Company, Chicago, or the nearest branch office. See classified telephone directory.

EDISON-DICK MIMEOGRAPH CHICAGO

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

How to be a Perfect Hostess



How a Hostess without a maid serves dinner without leaving the table . . .

This book of 128 pages, illustrated with photographs and drawings, tells you this, and how to:

- Issue invitations, formal and informal.
- Set your table correctly, for all occasions.
- Give birthday parties, luncheons, receptions, and so forth.
- Entertain with games for young and old.
- How to be a perfect hostess, with many wonderful recipes and hundreds of helpful suggestions. You'll love this book.

Send for this *Book of the Year*

IDA BAILEY ALLEN'S BOOK FOR THE HOME

It's the sort of book every woman has often wished for. A complete guide to smart, successful home entertaining—written by a famous authority. It tells women what women want to know—whether you live in a cottage or a castle. Published and presented as a contribution to hospitality and sociability by Coca-Cola—the drink that makes a pause refreshing, the natural partner of so many good things to eat.

Send for this book today . . Use the Coupon! ▶▶

THE COCA-COLA CO. ~ 556 Plum St., N. W., ATLANTA, GA.

Enclosed find 10¢ (stamps or coin to cover cost of handling and mailing) for which send me the book, "When You Entertain," by Ida Bailey Allen.

Name_____

Address_____

City_____ State_____

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED